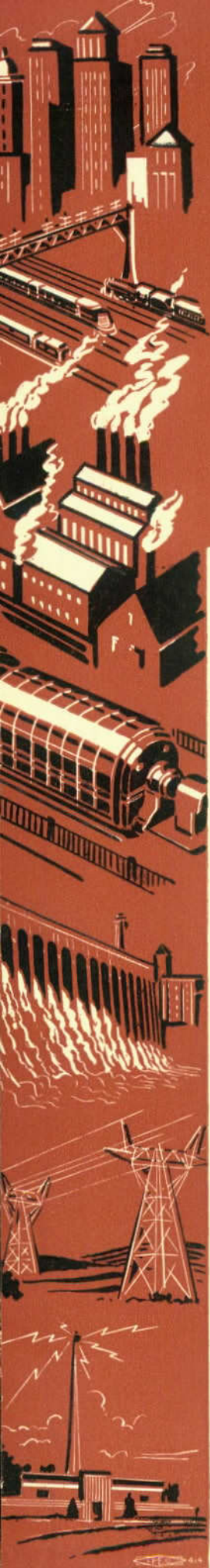


THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS



TECHNOLOGICAL
• SUPREMACY •

VOL. XXXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH, 1939

NO. 3

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

● "Life insurance appeals to me as a form of security which affords protection so unquestionably sound as to create a feeling of confidence and assurance in the hearts and minds of every insured person. By availing oneself of the opportunity of becoming insured in a sound life insurance you are simply providing protection for yourself and family in a way which you could not do as an individual. No obligation rests more heavily upon the head of a family than the obligation to provide security for those who depend upon him."

WILLIAM GREEN,
President, American
Federation of Labor.

● A group life insurance policy covering the members of your Local Union would be a great protection for your members and their families.

●
WRITE TODAY
●

AMERICAN STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

G. M. BUGNIAZET, President

1200 Fifteenth St. N. W.

Washington, D. C.

Chartered Under the Laws Enacted by the Congress of the United States.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

Published Monthly—G. M. Bugniazet, Editor, 1200 Fifteenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible
for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date;
all copy must be in our hands on or before.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, D. W. TRACY,
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington,
D. C.
International Secretary, G. M. BUG-
NIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Wash-
ington, D. C.
International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN,
647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon,
N. Y.

VICE PRESIDENTS

First District.....E. INGLES
R. R. 3, London, Ont., Can.
Second District.....CHAS. KEAVENEY
Box 648, Lynn, Mass.
Third District.....EDW. F. KLOTZ
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Fourth District.....ARTHUR BENNETT
Box 241, Youngstown, Ohio
Fifth District.....G. X. BARKER
1027 Woodward Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.
Sixth District.....M. J. BOYLE
3920 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
Seventh District.....W. L. INGRAM
3641 Laughton St., Fort Worth, Texas
Eighth District.....H. W. BELL
Box 471, Denver, Colo.
Ninth District.....J. SCOTT MILNE
1110 Central Tower, 703 Market St.,
San Francisco, Calif.
Railroads.....C. J. MCGLOGAN
Bremer Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CHAS. M. PAULSEN, *Chairman*
4919 Cuyler Ave., Chicago, Ill.
First District.....G. W. WHITFORD
1517 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.
Second District.....F. L. KELLEY
95 Beacon St., Hyde Park, Mass.
Third District.....M. P. GORDAN
2104 Law and Finance Bldg.,
429 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth District.....EDWARD NOTHNAGLE
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington,
D. C.
Fifth District.....JAMES F. CASEY
5051 Maffitt Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Sixth District.....G. C. GADBOIS
1532 No. Boston St., Tulsa, Okla.
Seventh District.....C. F. OLIVER
644 Madison St., Denver, Colo.
Eighth District.....J. L. MCBRIDE
165 James St., Labor Temple,
Winnipeg, Can.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS'

DEPARTMENT

President.....JULIA O'CONNOR
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.
Secretary.....MARY BRADY
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

Magazine Chat...

Twelve years ago, the ELEC-
TRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL pub-
lished an extensive, illustrated
article by Marius Hansome on
Waldemar Rannus, the union
stonecutter who became a nota-
ble sculptor. We are pleased to
publish another article this
month by Mr. Hansome on this
important artist.

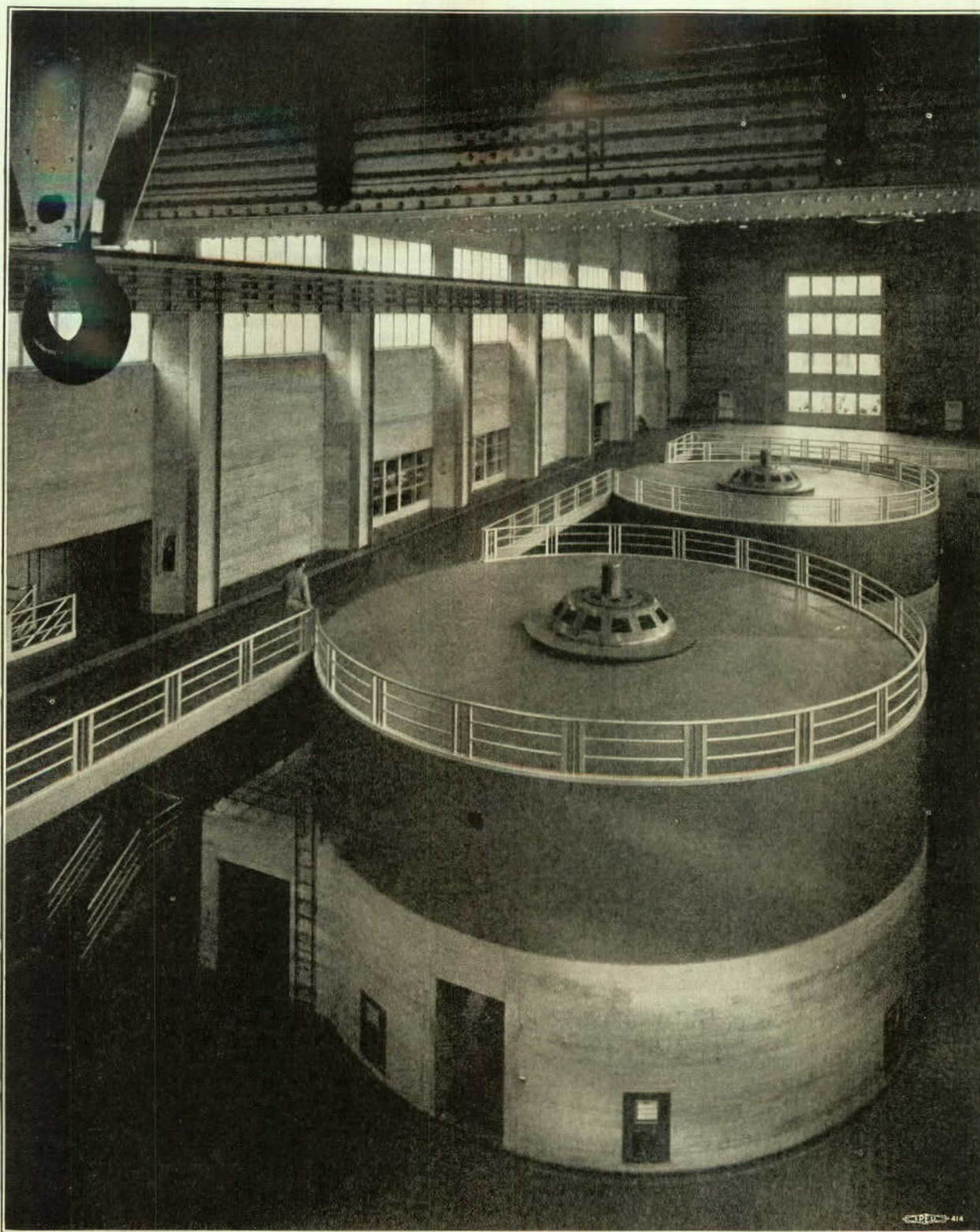
Mr. Rannus was born in
Estonia and emigrated to the
United States, and became a
member of the Stone-Cutters
Union early in his career. He
chiseled costly monuments out of
the gray marble and granite of
his trade. He went to art school
at night. All of Mr. Rannus's
works are permeated with a
feeling for people, and for that
unity which runs through all life
when the artist is humanitarian.
One of his notable works is a
bust of Sam Squibb, editor of
the Stone-Cutters' Journal.

Our cover photograph this
month was loaned to the ELEC-
TRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL by the
United States Reclamation Bu-
reau. Here is a photograph that
has art value. It surely catches
some of the beauty and power
of industry.

Our correspondents continue
to be a great source of aid to this
publication. They are not only
sending in more and more credit-
able contributions to the JOUR-
NAL, but they have become pho-
tographers in their own right
and are supplying us with many
good photographs.

CONTENTS

	Page
Frontispiece	114
Men Plus Machines Win Wars	115
Nation's Eyes Fixed on Local Union No. B-3	118
Unique Aspects of Brotherhood Pension Plan	120
Making Rural Electrification Safe	121
Television Is on Its Way—But Whither	122
Labor Likes Laureate of Democracy	123
Many Local Unions Join Research List	124
Business Must Socialize Itself	125
Glimpse of England's Push for Better Houses	126
Cooperative Unity Achieved in Utility	127
Peace on Earth	128
Amateur Radio Man Can Test Himself	129
Editorials	130
Woman's Work	132
Correspondence	134
Cartoon	144
In Memoriam	155
Death Claims Paid From February 1 to February 28, 1939	156
Cooperating Manufacturers	157
Local Union Official Receipts	165





THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922.
SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS \$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOL. XXXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1939

NO. 3

Men Plus Machines Win Wars

MEN do not win wars.
Machines do not win wars.
Men plus machines win wars.

Any armament race between nations today rests upon a solid basis of technology. Technology in turn depends upon the amount of skill any given nation can develop. Labor enters, therefore, the picture of the nation's weal through two doors: first, in the manning of the machines at the front; second, in the fabrication of machines behind the battlelines.

Military experts are now saying that the nation that can put intelligent, efficient, workmanly soldiers on the battlelines, who can employ judgment and independent decision in times of crisis, will win more battles than those nations which depend on discipline and regimentation. Germany and Italy in the present world situation have played the part of bullies, simply because they believe they have more airplanes and can build airplanes more swiftly than democratic countries.

Recently a number of American magazines have published articles giving technological comparisons between Germany and the United States. These are illuminating, but in all instances they neglect emphasis upon skills. Fortunate is that nation that has already at hand a competent working force. It is probably no exaggeration to assert that the United States has the most competent force of mechanics in the world. This has been traditional with America. Russia, for example, has striven for nearly a generation to create a working force disciplined in industrial skills and has not been able to. Frederick Taylor, the apostle of scientific management and producer of the Taylor System, repeatedly said that he derived from workmen not only the great body of skills which he organized in his system, but also many major suggestions for its subsequent improvement. He failed to see the full import of his scientific management system in its relationship to the free working force. He is credited by his critics, however, with believing in industrial democracy. He said, "I think there will be little doubt among any of us as to the general proposal that a free man, a consenting man is the most desirable worker. Where we have broken down in imagination is in failing to realize that organized consent as well as individual consent is the basis of an efficient movement. We have

**Armament competition rests
upon solid basis of technology.
Technology depends upon skills.**

been accustomed too much to think of democracy as almost necessarily a mere, crude expression of untrained opinion through votes, almost nothing as yet has been attempted to build up a fine texture of democracy through self-training groups constantly growing in strength with the consideration of scientifically accurate data."

INTELLIGENCE DEMANDED

On this basis it may be supposed that democratic soldiers trained in the discipline of industry will be superior to merely regimented armed men.

Germany claims to be able to produce 1,000 fighting planes a month. However large this may seem, newspaper reports recently declared that with a new process of using plastic material the United States could produce 1,000 airplanes per day. However preposterous this may seem and however belittling to German's technological attainment, it is likely that Germany cannot at all measure up to the producing power of this country. So say all commentators.

Technology rests first upon abundance of all kinds of raw materials; secondly, upon machine production; third upon organized man force of proper skills. Germany has been on a war basis for about four years and has strained her resources to the nth degree, and may be expected at this point to descend from the peak of production.

Examining an article in the Nation by Eliot Janeway for January 28, 1939, we arrive at some interesting comparisons. First, take steel production. The present capacity of the United States steel production is 72 million tons of ingots per year. This is expected to be raised within two years to 100 million tons a year. In contrast, the 1937 production of the rest of the world under the stimulant of arms production was less than 76 million tons. The most important steel product is sheet and strip. The capacity of the United States sheet and strip mills is 13 million tons. Mr. Janeway declares that this "is about 100 times as efficient, fast, and accurate, as the handmills in operation in the rest of the world."

No other country, including Germany, has a continuous mill capacity of one million tons in operation or under construction, although Germany has tried to do so.

STEEL PRODUCTION GREAT

Of course, steel is the basis for armament, and the United States is well equipped, as the foregoing figures show, to outbuild any other nation, particularly Germany. Another great factor in modern armament is motorization, swift transportation over the field of battle. The superiority of the United States in this field is well known. In 1937 the United States produced more than five million automobiles without taxing the capacity of the present plants. This was done in a year when there were a great many labor troubles. In that same year of 1937 the rest of the world combined produced only 1,300,000 cars.

Another important sinew of war is oil. One cannot operate a motorized army without fuel. In 1937 the United States produced and consumed two-thirds of the world production of oil.

No army can move without a constant supply of materials, but the flow of such materials depends upon money. At present the United States holds 60 per cent of the world's monetary gold supply. We, therefore, are capable of buying raw materials we do not have, and western democracies are finding that the United States is the greatest and most lucrative customer for rubber, tin, cocoa and many other products.

Continuing his analysis in a later article, Mr. Janeway points out some curious facts. He entitles this article, "America Arms Its Rivals." We supply 90 per cent of Japan's oil, copper and scrap imports—about two million tons in 1937-1938. Japan is incapable of manufacturing machinery for producing steel and automobiles, nor can it buy such machines from Germany. In 1937, it bought six times as much machinery from us as from Germany and in 1938 Germany experienced a shortage that made it refuse to export the kinds of machinery Japan wants.

Curiously, the United States is the best prop of the new German Empire, although Germany has never been as dependent upon us as Japan is. Its empire expansion in 1938, according to this observer, threatens to overtax the capacity of German industry. "It can only

COMPARISON

	United States	Germany (including the Saar and Austria)
Production of War Materials, 1937:		
Steel ingots and castings, in long tons (2,240 lbs.)-----	50,569,000	20,161,000
Coal and lignite, in metric tons (2,204.6 lbs.)-----	447,575,000	373,664,000
Copper, in metric tons-----	830,000	66,800
Zinc, in metric tons-----	505,200	163,200
Lead, in metric tons-----	423,900	176,700
Crude petroleum, in bbls.---	1,277,600,000	(a)
Cotton, in bales (1936-37)---	12,387,000	(b)
Population (c)-----	128,429,000	78,700,000
Arable land, in acres-----	319,841	52,843

(a) Less than 200,000 bbls.

(b) Less than 20,000 bales.

(c) Estimated: Germany, as of November 15, 1938, after the annexation of the Sudeten area. United States, as of July 1, 1937.

Sources: The World Almanac, 1939, pp. 272, 290-96, 341 and 345 for all except coal and lignite. Coal and lignite—Minerals Yearbook, 1938, pp. 724-25.

function on the new scale required if it multiplies its capacities until they really begin to rival our own. We are assisting Germany to do this. Its famed People's Auto is made by American machine tools. Likewise the Opel cars and motorized trucks for the infantry. More than one million dollars worth of orders for machine tools have been placed in the United States by the German Empire."

In the Readers' Digest in recent months there was an article by Wilson Woodside entitled "How Can Germany Make War?" This writer declares that Germany, including Austria, controls only one-fifth of the iron ore she and Austria controlled in 1913. Germany's present consumption of oil is five or six million tons annually, and this consumption is rising. She produces synthetically only one million tons.

In case of war Germany would need 11 million tons of gasoline, benzol and lubricating oil, which would require 35 million tons of coal, the labor of 400,000 men and one and one-half billion dollars investment—the cost being four times as much as the cost of natural oil. In the field of rubber, Germany's artificial products cost 65 cents per pound against a world price of 15 and 20 cents.

The technological supremacy of the United States was brought home forcibly in the flare-up over secret devices developed by the United States Army and supposedly imparted to a foreign country. This device appears to have been a remarkably sensitive detector of air raids. Only the United States has this instrument, and it is probably the forerunner of many more that will be developed by our engineers. But behind these robots must lie an alert mechanics force capable of independent decisions and of high grade service.

Interesting it is, therefore, to note

that J. W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, has announced that 7,000 young men are now in training to become aviation mechanics. Mr. Studebaker visualizes this force as a group skilled in air defense in time of war. Federally-aided vocational schools and classes are now training 2,182 such students in day schools, 3,242 in part-time classes and 1,653 in night classes. Mr. Studebaker says:

"The rapid expansion of commercial aviation has opened up a new field of activity for many boys. While the average boy is lured by the romance and adventure of piloting a great transport plane, there is a better chance of his finding an outlet for his mechanical ability in the specialized work that is needed at the airports. A far larger number of

men are required for ground work than for pilot duty.

"At the commercial air base in Miami 10 classes are being conducted by the local board of education with federal aid to train employed aviation mechanics. In New York City some 500 young men are being prepared for this field. In Chicago, where airlines maintain important repair stations, a large number of men are in training."

That this group of skilled mechanics is only the beginning of a program to build up a large skilled force of aviation is indicated by a survey made by Robert W. Hambrook in Mr. Studebaker's office. Mr. Hambrook has made widespread inquiries to 27,700 high schools and universities. The inquiry asks what classes of aviation are in progress, how many boys and girls are taking them, and what plans are being made for increasing opportunities for such training.

Mr. Hambrook also stresses the skilled character of these peacetime warriors: "Among the subjects envisaged as part of the regular high school or trade school curriculum are the building of model planes to scale, powering these models with gasoline engines, flying of models, study of principles of flight, study of aviation events, building of gliders, gliding or soaring, ground school training and flight training. The schools are likewise being asked how many planes and airplane motors of different types they own and can use for study purposes."

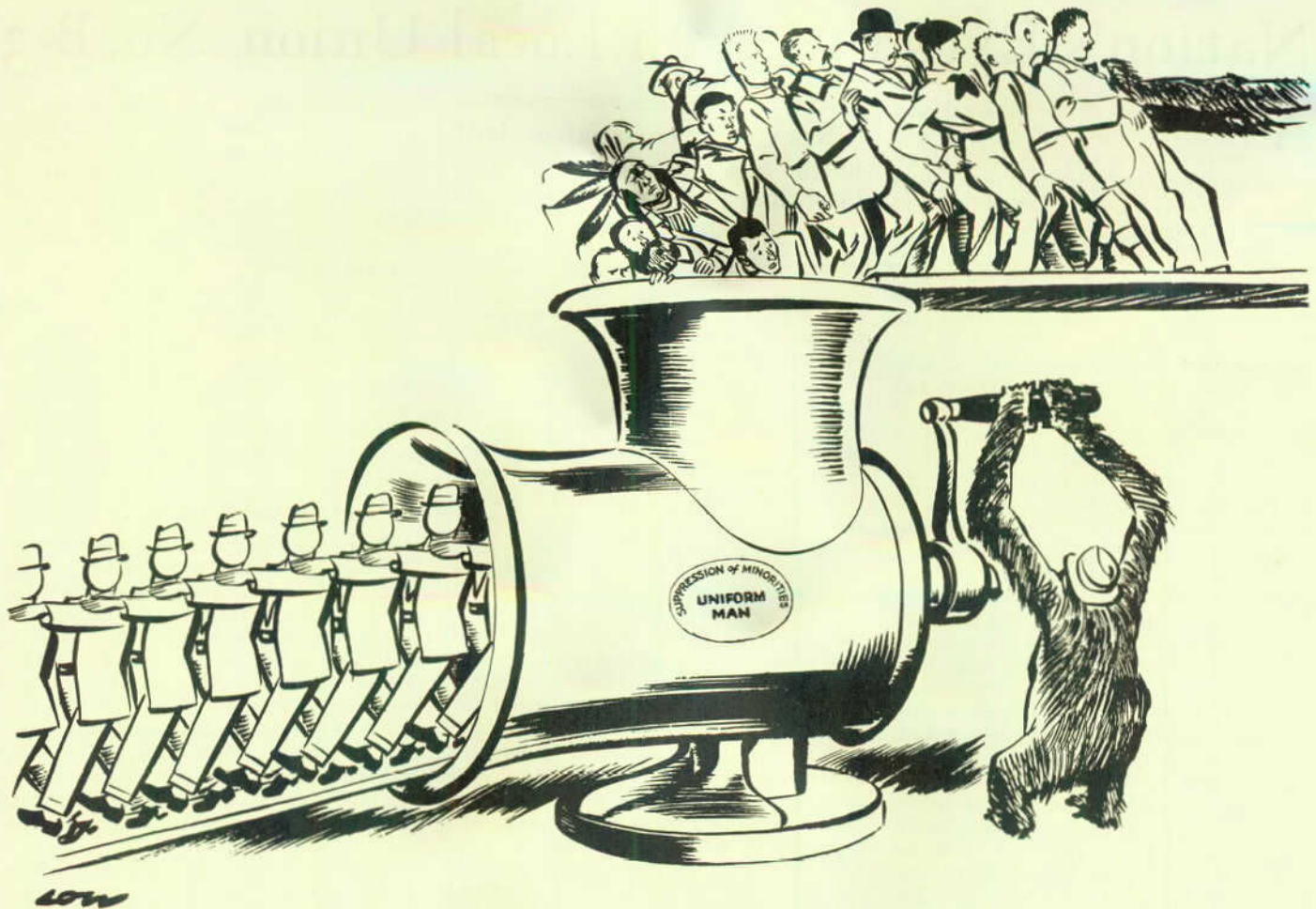
One test of a nation's capabilities is surely the standard of living which exists among its population. The National Association of Manufacturers has recently concluded an interesting study called "Yardsticks of American Progress." The association sent an economist into Europe equipped with a representative selection of common products answering certain descriptions. He showed the store clerks of every country visited the American articles in his possession and asked to have them matched. If there were no goods of comparable quality, he bought

(Continued on page 164)

COMPARISON

From 1937-1938 Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations

	Metric tons	United States	Germany
Coal -----		447,580,000	184,513,000
Iron Ore -----		38,100,000	2,600,000
Pig Iron and ferrous alloys----		37,723,000	15,958,000
Steel -----		51,380,000	19,817,000
Copper Ore -----		764,600	29,400
Copper -----		830,000	65,000
Lead Ore -----		415,700	68,600
Lead -----		423,900	166,100
Aluminum -----		132,800	127,500
Rayon -----		141,630	65,000
Zinc -----		505,200	163,200



EVOLUTION

From the infinite variety of Nature to the universal pudd'nhead

Low for Survey Graphic C

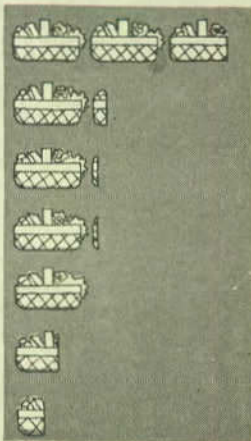
Low for Survey Graphic C

TO MARKET TO BUY A BASKET OF FOOD

Baskets of food one hour's
wages will buy.



UNITED STATES	2.83
FRANCE	1.23
GREAT BRITAIN	1.11
BELGIUM	1.11
GERMANY	1.02
ITALY	0.65
RUSSIA	0.40



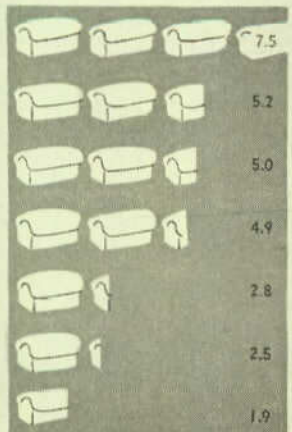
THE STAFF OF LIFE

Pounds of bread one hour's
wages will buy.



UNITED STATES	7.5
GREAT BRITAIN	5.2
FRANCE	5.0
BELGIUM	4.9
ITALY	2.8
GERMANY	2.5
RUSSIA	1.9

UNIT = 2 LBS.



Courtesy National Association of Manufacturers

Courtesy National Association of Manufacturers

Nation's Eyes Fixed on Local Union No. B-3

A LOCAL union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers became the center of national interest on February 24. On that date, Local Union No. B-3, of New York City, held a unique meeting to honor the older members of the organization.

This meeting brought representatives of many local unions throughout the country to New York City, but what was more, brought persons of national importance before 7,000 members of the New York local, including Mayor LaGuardia, Senator Wagner, Secretary of Labor Perkins, Grover P. Whalen, Frank P. Walsh, Father Boland, Elinore Herrick, President Dan W. Tracy, of the I. B. E. W., and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, had prominent places on the program.

Throughout the evening, words of praise were showered upon the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for its progressive policies. Despite its national significance, the gathering took on the aspects of a family party. Bert Kirkman, president of the local union, presided behind a battery of microphones, for the program went on the air over a national hook-up.

The union band played and the union glee club sang. The quasi-official union song brought great applause, and the author, Henry Helkin, presented, for the first time, the new Local Union No. B-3 song to the audience.

Father Boland, chairman of the State Board of Labor Relations, gave the invocation, a beautiful and moving prayer. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., the dynamic business manager of this large local union, spoke briefly, stressing the significance of the occasion.

The primary purpose of the great gathering was to honor 320 members of the organization who have reached the age of 60 years or beyond, who had contributed at least 20 years of continuous membership to the local organization. These 320 members were designated as honor members.

HONOR SHOWERED ON AGED

The attractive program cited these members for service, and Mayor LaGuardia, in presenting scrolls of honor to these members, spoke of conferring an honorary degree upon these men. The program said: "On this occasion we are gathered together to honor the pioneers and veterans of our local union for their loyalty and faithfulness to the trade union movement. Through their struggles and sacrifices, fired by the zeal of a common purpose for the attainment of the common good, they have built this great organiza-

New York organization holds unique meeting for older workers. Celebrities present. Green and Tracy speak.

tion. We take pride in the glory our honor members symbolize in the trade union movement."

Much stress was laid upon the drive of Local Union No. B-3 for the 30-hour week as a solution for unemployment. Mayor LaGuardia won thunderous applause when he declared that "goods bearing the label 'Made in New York' tell the world that these goods are made under sanitary conditions, under good working conditions, and in accord with the American standard of living."

The Secretary of Labor used the meeting to anticipate the move of the President of the United States for labor unity. Miss Perkins said: "I have believed for some time, and the feeling has been growing since I have visited different parts of the country and talked with groups of local labor leaders everywhere, that harmonious relations can be established within organized labor with reason and justice once the two groups meet in conference with open minds with a clear purpose to solve their differences and find a way either of unity or of accommodation and co-operation."

Senator Wagner announced for the first time at this jubilee party that he was ready to introduce at once a bill into Congress which would act as insurance against illness and provide appropriate medical care.

Breaking a long silence, Senator Wagner also made reference to the so-called Wagner Labor Act: "I know that Americans have won that fight after years of struggle against exploitation and the use

of economic power such as the yellow dog contract and other pernicious practices. So far as the fundamentals of the law are concerned—all are agreed that the American worker never will give up those rights which after years of struggle he has finally won." Senator Wagner publicly praised the work accomplished by Dan W. Tracy as a delegate to the Pan-American Conference at Lima. He declared that Mr. Tracy's efforts had helped to bring to a closer understanding the republics of North and South America. He raised his speech to a climax when he declared: "We are now determined that no totalitarian power shall ever raise its sword here."

FLAG CEREMONY GIVEN

During the course of the meeting, the 320 honor members marched to the platform and amidst cheers received their scrolls of honor from Mayor LaGuardia. It was a stirring moment in the history of the local union. Honor Member Walter Fulton made a response for the older members. A beautiful flag ceremony preceded the formal addresses. Four members of the union dressed in uniform and wearing steel derbies carried the American flag to the front of the hall and stood at salute while the Star-Spangled Banner was played and sung.

Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the New York Power Authority and an attorney for Local Union No. B-3, made an eloquent address in which he reviewed the great progress made by unions over the last 50 years.

Speaking of Local Union No. B-3 as "one of the largest subordinate units of the American Federation of Labor functioning in the largest city in the United States," President William Green, of the A. F. of L., outlined the economic philosophy of this great organization. He said:

"High or low living standards among the wage earners of the nation are determined by the wage levels which the working people are able to establish. From the economic point of view the prosperity of the nation is largely determined by the national income. If the national income is large enough to enable the consuming public to buy and use the goods which industry produces, unemployment will be reduced to a minimum and fairly prosperous conditions will prevail. The total amount of the national income represented in wages paid to wage earners plays an important part in the employment and business situations of the nation. If high wages are paid and buying power is high the volume of goods sold and consumed will be increased. These facts make it clear



Mayor LaGuardia hands a scroll of honor to an older member.



President Green and Father Boland fraternize.

that the constant struggle of organized labor for higher wages is thoroughly justifiable, both from the economic and public welfare point of view. There are many factors which constantly play an ever-increasing part in the forces which are gradually but surely bringing about the establishment of a shorter workday and shorter workweek. More and more it becomes evident that the real remedy for unemployment will be found in the reduction of the number of days worked per week. When reduced to a simple mathematical basis it would seem an equitable division of the amount of work available

is sound, particularly when it is considered as an economic problem. We cannot keep substituting mechanical processes and electric power for man service, and as a consequence displace millions of workers, without making adjustments in the working periods so that those displaced may be reabsorbed in private industry, unless we are prepared to maintain a large army of unemployed. Industrial management has stubbornly refused to make work period adjustments during the last three decades of our national life. Such adjustments were necessary to conform to the mechanical changes which have taken place. So many of the employing interests of the nation insist upon the maintenance of the long workday and long workweek that, as a result of their stubborn refusal to face stern realities, unemployment has fluctuated between eight and fourteen million workers during the last 10-year period. This situation has called for the expenditure of billions of dollars for relief purposes. Notwithstanding the expenditure of these huge sums of money we are still grappling with an acute unemployment problem."

SKILL NECESSARY TO PROSPERITY

He paid tribute to the skill of the members of Local Union No. B-3:

"Local No. 3, with its trained, highly skilled membership, is an example of what our labor movement has sought to accomplish. Here among the membership of this local union, in a section of the country where a heavy demand is made for skill and training of the highest character,



MAYOR LaGUARDIA in speaking mood.

your membership has measured up to every exacting requirement. Everywhere within the territory in which the members of your local union render service there is in evidence the kind and character of skill and efficient service which your members can give. Nowhere in the world can there be found better equipped, more highly skilled and better trained workmen in your special field of service, than is found here among the members of Local Union No. 3."

During the evening frequent ovations were given President Tracy, whose ad-

(Continued on page 161)



CELEBRITIES FOREGATHER

Miss Frieda Miller, industrial commissioner of New York; Miss Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Mrs. Herrick, regional labor board; Mr. Van Arsdale, business manager, Local Union No. B-3; Mr. Hogan, treasurer of I. B. E. W.; A. F. of L.'s President Green; Mr. Whalen of World's Fair fame.

Unique Aspects of Brotherhood Pension Plan

By DAN W. TRACY, President, I. B. E. W.

(This notable address was given by President Tracy to an audience of 7,000 at New York City, February 24, on occasion of recognition by Local Union No. 3, of the contribution made to the union by older members.)

THIS is the most significant family gathering within this great organization for many years. In an industry which is used to unemployment, and in an economic society where possibly ten million men are unemployed we are met together to do a unique thing: namely, to honor men who are 60 years young, who have built their lives into this organization and who have an honorable record as founders of a great local in the greatest city of the world.

There is a saying that youth must be served, but it is paradoxical that youth cannot be served unless old age is properly treated. We cannot visualize a society or an organization that can be just to any age group without being just to any other age group. We can think of no other more worthy cause, in bringing together some of our greatest public officials and the officers of our own great organization, than to do honor to the men who have honored this organization and are still honoring it by contributing their skilled work day after day.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been a pioneer in the field of recognizing responsibility to the older worker. As you know, in 1928 this organization established a pension system which has attracted attention the world over. To date—that is, up to February, 1939—the Brotherhood has paid out to members on pension the sum of \$1,786,532.28. The Brotherhood has paid out to members of this great New York local union the sum of \$282,996. One of the exceptional facts about our Brotherhood pension system is its flexibility. It is the only pension system in the world that we know of that will permit a man in need to go on pension and then by arrangement give up his pension to go to work, if that choice appears better to him. Thus we are trying to make our pension a flexible tool in reality to meet every situation under our precarious economic system.

Long before there was a national system of Social Security, including old age pensions on a federal basis, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers affirmed the principle that a man who has given his life to his job should not become an alms collector, but should be honored by that organization and by the state for his services. Old age pensions are not a gift, but a right.

System builds bridge across shifting sands of our economic system.

LARGE PERCENTAGE ABOVE 60

According to government statisticians about 7 per cent of our workers are more than 60 years old. This would mean that about 3,000 of the organized electrical workers in the state of New York are more than 60 years old. This is indeed a large and notable company.

The Brotherhood has taken notice of the problem surrounding the older work-

ers in another way besides providing pensions for them. Some of our local unions have written into their agreements with employers protective clauses that enable men to stay on the job when they are capable of doing so. Local Union No. 212, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has written in its 1938 agreement Rule XIX, which reads, "Every sixth journeyman employed on the job or in the shop must not be less than 50 years old." Local Union No. 52, of Newark, N. J., has reached a signed agreement with a large company, in which this provision is written: "No employee shall be dismissed solely on account of age, before reaching the age of 70 years."

We know that where this important question does not reach the stage of formal agreement, adjustments are made verbally at times between union officials and employers, to give the older worker a fair break. This is done often by the reallocation of the older worker to jobs he can perform. Thus he is kept on the job.

I am a member of the Federal Committee on the Older Worker in Industry. This committee is about to make a report. It brought together labor representatives and the heads of many large corporations. We sat through many sessions and heard many experts. I can say to this audience that we elicited no information during these sessions, that indicated that the older worker, in himself, was less valuable to an industry simply because he was old; in fact, ample evidence was presented before this committee to show that for many types of tasks the older worker was better fitted than the younger man to perform them. The younger man is needed still on jobs where agility, speed and alertness are required. Obviously, the older man cannot do as well in climbing ladders and scaffolding, but where independent judgment, skill of a high order and thoroughness are demanded the older worker excels.

Why, then, is there an older worker problem? There may be various economic factors, such as the widespread general unemployment and the willingness of some employers to receive lower group insurance rates, because the general age of the group is lower, but the main reason appears to be merely psychology. This is the psychology of the worker himself, and of the employer. The worker may have an inferiority complex, after a few rebuffs looking for jobs, and the employer may accept the superficial view that the older worker cannot make the same pro-



PRESIDENT TRACY

before 7,000 I. B. E. W. members, and the millions of unseen radio listeners.

(Continued on page 162)

Making Rural Electrification Safe

By JOHN M. CARMODY, Administrator, REA

THE Rural Electrification Administration has loaned nearly two hundred million dollars for building rural electric lines. The construction of these lines and their future operation provides new jobs for thousands of men. I want the men in these jobs to be well protected against the hazards of line work.

Many linemen know about the REA program only from their experience in working for one or more contractors building rural electric lines. It may especially interest the younger men briefly to review the development of rural electrification in the United States.

About 20 years following the construction of the first central electric light station in the United States in 1879, an electric pump was installed on a farm in Yuba County, California.

Although the exact birthplace of rural electrification may never be known, the Hood River Valley in Oregon bases its claim to the distinction of being the cradle of rural electrification, on a two-mile rural electric line built in 1906. This line served five farm customers who lived near the town of Hood River.

The electrical industry at that time gave little consideration to scattered requests for electric service even when they came from the richest farm areas. In 1912 the Middle West Utilities System (Insull) formulated a "rural" policy ignoring the possibilities of farm service but agreeing that service could be profitably extended to "compact groups of small towns."

During the years of the World War, 1914-1918, industrial demand put such a strain on generating facilities that there was little need or opportunity to seek additional markets for electric energy.

In 1914, however, the farmers became vocal and in Minnesota and the state of Washington rural co-operative electric distribution enterprises were organized and the farmers built their own electric lines.

GROWTH OF FARM CO-OPERATIVES

Immediately after the war, as a result of increased farm purchasing power and the lack of utility activity, there was a sharp increase in the number of rural electric co-operatives. It was reported to the Ohio Electric Light Association that the three methods devised for obtaining this farmer business on a profitable basis were: First, the wholesale plan, under which farmers organize themselves into some sort of an association, purchase energy from a central plant and distribute it themselves. It was stated that "This plan has the advantage that it eliminates any worry on the part of the company and the whole association is listed as one customer." Second, the group plan, under which the farmers organize a temporary association to finance and build the neces-

Safety first is adopted as slogan. Protective standards set up.

sary lines. When completed, the lines are given to the private utility as a gift. Third, the individual plan whereby the private utility deals with one or at the most a few farms at a time and the farmer finances the cost of building the line to his farm by paying the entire cost of the line to the company. The title and ownership of the line and equipment always remain with the company and the farmer pays the regular farm lighting rates for service.

In 1920 the president of another Ohio utility advised other Ohio central station

executives "to insist that farmers build, own, and maintain all rural electric lines."

The Electrical World of October 22, 1920, editorially spoke of "the rural service problem" thus—"Except in those sections where the problem has actually become pressing, the dominating nature of other problems has given central station men a tendency to treat the rural service problem as a fad. . . . Central station managers cannot afford to ignore the situation. It is acute in a few states and may soon be acute in others."

In 1922 the National Electric Light Association stated that "The demand for rural electric service has produced an embarrassing situation for the electrical industry due largely to the new and un-

(Continued on page 164)



Courtesy Rural Electrification Administration

THEY ARE NOT TAKING CHANCES

Television Is on Its Way—But Whither?

LAST month's television demonstration in Washington, D. C., marks another advance toward the widespread utilization of the most refined instrument of communication yet developed. The incident is significant because it represents the first joint major demonstration of television by the Radio Corporation of America and the National Broadcasting Company outside of New York City. The development of television is socially important, first, because of its mass consumption potentialities and because of the eagerness with which the public awaits its commercial debut, and, second, because of the great number and variety of highly skilled craftsmen which the industry will require in its maturity.

The technical facilities and equipment available in Washington are not comparable to those existing in New York's Radio City, where experimentation has been in progress for several years, and for this reason the demonstration was recognized as the severest and most practical test to which television has been subjected in the United States. The required equipment, including a "telemobile" station, was transported from New York to Washington in two specially constructed motor trucks. A telemobile station, as the name suggests, is a mobile television unit. Its function is to pick up and relay outdoor programs over a narrow radio beam, ordinarily for broadcast by a main transmitter located in the tower of the Empire State Building, but in this case broadcast direct to the receiving apparatus installed in the National Press Club.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES VOLUNTEER

The telemobile station, licensed as station W2XBT, went into action in front of the administration building of the Department of Agriculture, where a suitable source of power had been made available. As befitted the occasion, members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives were the first to submit themselves as subjects of the experiment. A biting wind and continual rains increased the handicap which the televising staff had assumed. Hastily procured varicolored hucksters' umbrellas partially sheltered the officials and their interviewers, however, the scene was flooded with artificial light, and the televising went merrily on its way.

Among the battery of cameras and microphones confronting the statesmen, the

Practical demonstration given in Nation's Capital. Opens door to use of many new skills.

strangest instrument was the iconoscope. This instrument makes possible the transmission of light. It is to light as the microphone is to sound in radio broadcasting. It consists of a vacuum tube with a light-sensitive plate behind the camera lens. The plate, about four inches by five inches, contains about 200,000 microscopic photo-electric cells. When the camera lens focuses a scene upon it, an electron gun scans the scene as a searchlight would, moving from left to right, covering the whole plate in 441 lines, and repeating the operation at the rate of 30 times per second. To produce a more perfect image, however, the elec-

tron beam scans alternate lines in proceeding from the top to the bottom of the plate, thus eliminating a source of light-flicker which would otherwise exist, the procedure being known as interlacing. The television "signal" thus produced was amplified and broadcast on a radio carrier wave.

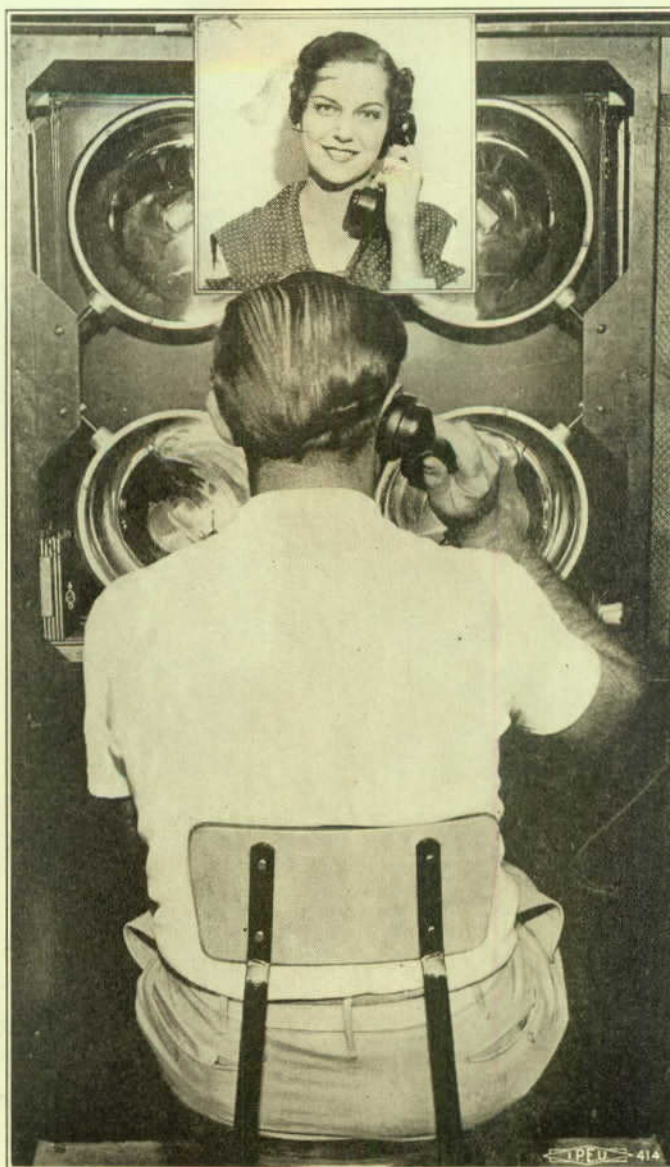
RECEIVING APPARATUS

Simultaneously, the receiving apparatus up in the National Press Club, about one-half mile away, was faithfully reproducing the sounds and images broadcast from the Department of Agriculture. The receiving antenna on top of the National Press Club Building was a dipole arrangement, backed by a parabolic reflector. The image-reproducing tube of the receiver is called a kinescope and consists of two main parts, an electron gun and a fluorescent glass screen. The television signal is projected from the electron gun onto the glass screen, thereby reproducing the scene confronted by the iconoscope, provided that the action of the iconoscope and of the kinescope are synchronized. That means that the kinescope must project its beam on 441 interlaced lines in one-thirtieth of a second, and that the scanning of each line must begin at exactly the right instant.

In this necessity lies one of the many technical problems which has heretofore obstructed the popularization of television. Each receiving set must be constructed so that it will respond to the particular transmitting equipment. There is no absolute necessity, for example, that there be 441 lines per frame, nor that the frequency be 30 per second. In England, by contrast, the unit is scanned in 405 lines, while in Holland 567 lines are used. But whatever number is employed in the operation of the iconoscope, the kinescope must be rigidly synchronized thereto. Until a standard could be determined upon, and there are many factors influencing the selection of such a standard, mass production of television equipment could not be undertaken without great risk that it could not be utilized.

In spite of the inclement weather and the adverse light conditions, the results of the demonstration were very gratifying to the staffs of the sponsoring corporations and were literally amazing to most of the laymen spectators. It is not to be understood, however, that mere inclement weather would tax the capacities of television or the resources of its staff.

(Continued on page 161)



Television may be the new industry everyone is waiting for.

Labor Likes Laureate of Democracy

FROM time to time when the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL has published excerpts from the poetry of John Boyle O'Reilly, instant response has been recorded from our readers by favorable letters. O'Reilly, an Irish-American, seems to have been able to put into words what many trade unionists feel about democracy and liberty, and this republic. Though he lived and worked two generations ago, his verse still has vitality and meaning for this present turbulent generation.

Majestic warder by the Nation's gate, * * *
What art thou?

I am LIBERTY,—God's daughter!
My symbols—a law and a torch;
Not a sword to threaten slaughter,
Nor a flame to dazzle or scorch;
But a light that the world may see,
And a truth that shall make men free.

* * * * *

And hither, ye weary ones and breathless,
searching the seas for a kindly shore,
I am Liberty! patient, deathless—set by
Love at the Nation's door.

These lines, in part, expressed an alien's conception of the personification of the Statue of Liberty. The sight of the statue has given rise to similar thoughts in the minds of thousands who have found their way to our shores, but J. Boyle O'Reilly was especially qualified to comprehend the ideal to which the statue—and our country—is dedicated.

For O'Reilly was an escaped convict. He was a felon, convicted by the British government of the high crime of treason. In consequence of his crime he was sent by prison ship to Australia to serve a 20-year sentence. That was in 1867, after discovery of the Fenian conspiracy among the Irish troops of her British Majesty.

FAITH IN SONG

It was because he was an Irish patriot that O'Reilly became a criminal. As stated by one of his fellow-conspirators, "What Englishmen naturally consider crime, all true Irishmen esteem as the highest virtue—high treason." But O'Reilly was more than an Irish patriot. He was an American patriot; he was a lover of liberty and democracy; he was, on principle, an enemy of monarchy; he was opposed to oppression in all its forms; he was a friend of humanity. Moreover, he was a poet! That's why we remember him.

The singer who lived is always
alive;
We hearken and always hear!

He arrived in the United States in November, 1869, being at that time 25 years old and with little adult experience

Irish-American poet, John Boyle O'Reilly, strikes responsive note among trade unionists.

other than that of a prisoner. He had escaped from Australia with the aid of Captain Gifford, of the American bark "Gazelle." The story of his escape and his perilous journey to America is a temptation to narrators of adventure, as are many of the details of his career. But we can't do justice to all these elements in so brief a review.

To America, the hope and inspiration of countless oppressed peoples, O'Reilly proudly, enthusiastically and promptly swore his allegiance. Immediately upon his arrival he applied for his first naturalization papers. His works are rich with his impressions of the United States and the ideals to which it is devoted. The following lines are from his poem "America."

Why died the empires? Like the forest trees
Did nature doom them? or did slow disease
Assail their roots and poison all their
springs?

The old-time story answers: nobles, kings,
Have made and been the State, their names
alone
Its history holds; its wealth, its wars, their
own.

Their wanton will could raise, enrich,
condemn;

The toiling millions lived and died for them.
Their fortunes rose in conquest, fell in guilt;
The people never owned them, never built.

Respect the past for all the good it knew;
Give noble lives and struggling truths their
due;

But ask what freedom knew the common man
Who served and bled and won the victories
then?

The leaders are immortal, but the hordes
They led to death were simply human swords,
Unknown what they fought for, why they
fell.

At the time those lines were written democracy was not on the defensive. It was young, bold, making mistakes and admitting them—but it was not apologetic for democracy. Perhaps we are becoming complacent. Having lived with democracy so long we fail to sense its virtues while we become irritated with and exaggerate its shortcomings. Democracy itself may be susceptible to slow disease and poison—or sheer neglect.

KNEW THREAT OF TYRANNY

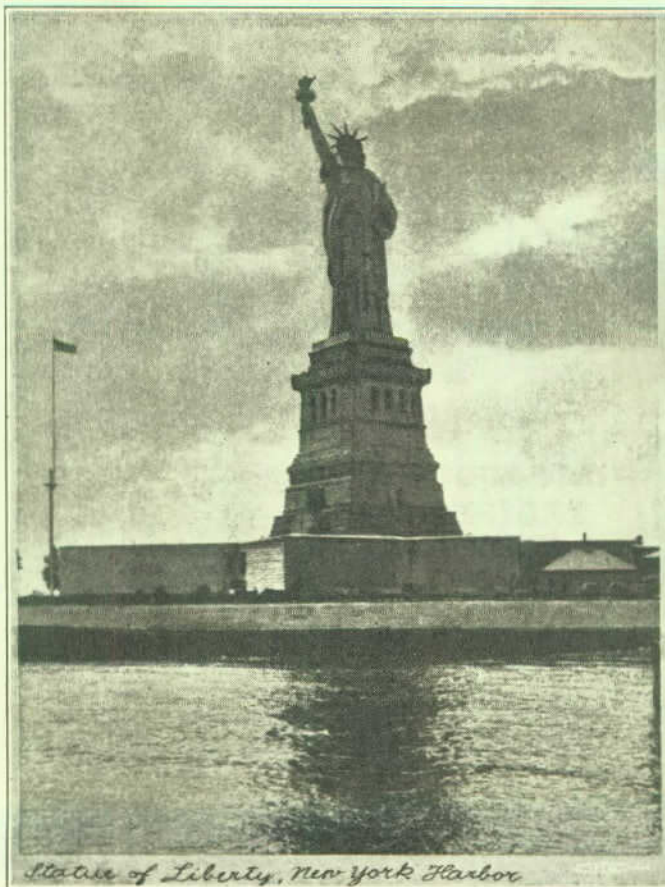
The following words selected from the same work sound prophetic, for when we advert to the condition of world affairs and the growing fascist threat, the scene portrayed is but an understatement of today.

What change has come? Imperial Europe
tell!

Death's warders cry from twenty
centuries' peaks;
Platæa's field the word to Plevna
speaks;
The martial draft still wastes the
peasants' farms—
A dozen kings,—five million men
in arms;
The earth mapped out estate-
like, hedged with steel;
In neighboring schools the chil-
dren bred to feel
Unnatural hate, disjoined in
speech and creed;
The forges roaring for the ar-
mies' need;
The cities builded by the people
lined
With scowling forts and road-
ways undermined;
At every bastioned frontier, every
State,
Suspicion, sworded, standing by
the gate!

With the passing of a few years O'Reilly found himself solidly implanted as a journalist. He eventually became editor of the "Pilot," an influential Irish-American journal published in Boston. His stature as a citizen became a matter of widespread recognition. His services were in constant demand as a public speaker and lecturer. His prose and poetry were printed in the publications throughout the nation,

(Continued on page 163)



Statue of Liberty, New York Harbor

Many Local Unions Join Research List

THE research service of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, established upon the co-operation of local unions, has made great headway this year. This is the service that attracted considerable attention all over the world as a unique enterprise of a labor union. It enables the wide-spread membership in the United States, Canada and the Panama Canal to enter negotiations well-informed on the statistics of the electrical industry.

More than 36 local unions have declared their interest in establishing this service, and have taken the preliminary steps to join the honor list of more than 250 local unions already carrying on local union research and reporting to the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT at Washington, D. C. These local unions are:

L. U. No.	Location
16	Evansville, Ind.
22	Omaha, Nebr.
B-57	Salt Lake City, Utah.
B-73	Spokane, Wash.
88	Chillicothe, Ohio
100	Fresno, Calif.
321	La Salle, Ill.
393	Havre, Mont.
405	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
430	Racine, Wis.
B-439	Camden, N. J.
B-465	San Diego, Calif.
B-495	Wilmington, N. C.
521	Clearfield, Pa.
531	Michigan City, Ind.
544	Hornell, N. Y.
668	La Fayette, Ind.
692	Bay City, Mich.
697	Hammond, Ind.
715	Milwaukee, Wis.
731	International Falls, Minn.
B-749	La Crosse, Wis.
B-763	Omaha, Nebr.
B-773	Windsor, Ont.
806	Ellenville, N. Y.

Distinctive enterprise brings more inquiries this year. Brotherhood leads way.

L. U. No.	Location
B-815	Dalhousie, N. B.
822	Athens, Ga.
B-828	New York, N. Y.
B-843	Scottsbluff, Nebr.
849	Shelburne Falls, Mass.
B-951	Plattsburg, N. Y.
B-965	Janesville, Wis.
B-992	Oneonta, N. Y.
B-1031	Chicago, Ill.
B-1110	Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
B-1112	Jonesboro, Ind.

The RESEARCH DEPARTMENT has prepared a brief statement on how to install a local research service. This statement explains the simple machinery and the key to the use of the figures assembled:

HOW TO INSTALL A LOCAL RESEARCH SERVICE FOR ELECTRICAL WORKERS

The research system of reporting the man-hours of employment obtained by your members throughout the year is a relatively simple one, but it involves a considerable amount of routine work and requires co-operation on the part of every member.

Briefly, the system operates through a set of weekly report cards on which each member records all of the work which he obtained at the trade during the week, the name of his employer and the wages he received. Each member uses a separate card each week. The cards supplied by the International Office, a sample of which is enclosed, have a few major branches of the trade (such as wiring, maintenance, line work, etc.) printed on them, with blank spaces provided, in which the mem-

ber may write in other types of electrical work which he may have done that week. The important thing is that the cards must be collected regularly from all members, even if unemployed, by whomever is responsible for the gathering of the work statistics, once the system is put into operation. The system will be of value to the International Office, and will stand up before your local's employers during collective bargaining, only if the original reports have been complete and accurate.

When the weekly work reports have been turned in, the information on the cards should be carefully copied off onto a permanent ledger sheet, each sheet containing the complete work record of one member for one year. A sample of the International Office's research ledger sheet is also enclosed. Many business managers find this phase of the system of great aid in dividing the available work fairly among their members.

At the end of the year the information contained on the ledger sheets should be summarized and submitted to the International Office on mimeographed forms such as the one sent you annually.

Your local union is perfectly free to print its own research cards and permanent ledger sheets, and to make changes in the system to adapt it to the needs of your own particular local, as long as your final reports are accurate and your members co-operate with it. Obviously, the success of the entire system depends upon the willingness of every man to co-operate. The fact that many locals are now starting on their eighth year of keeping employment statistics attests to the value which they find in having such records at hand. We sincerely hope that your local will decide to keep these records, both for your own use and to help the International Office.

What a great industrialist thinks of research is revealed in a speech of recent date by Charles F. Kettering entitled "Research and Social Progress." He said:

"You know we sometimes need to define words in order to get at the meaning—I mean more than the superficial meaning. We sometimes mistake what the word 'research' means. There is a great difference between the word 'planning' and the word 'research.' To plan beyond your ability to do may or may not be a right thing, but if the planning is of the right order of thought, while it may not be obtainable at the present time, yet a constructive research upon that subject may, and very likely will, bring the result."

"Most people think of scientific research as being something to reduce the man hours required to perform any given task. I do not know how that has gotten into our thinking. All the time we hear the subject of technological development talked about as something that is negative. Only in the last phases of techno-

(Continued on page 168)



The enterprising local union of Milwaukee buys space on billboards to tell the world of quality products bearing I. B. E. W. union label.

Business Must Socialize Itself

THE February issue of "Fortune" presents in editorial form what it considers "a liberal program upon which business men can take their stand." The program enumerates 10 points, as follows:

"1. The United States is the inheritor of a great revolution, the core of which is the concept of individual liberty.

"2. From the point of view of the libertarian, intent upon carrying on this revolution, communism and fascism are counterrevolutionary movements. . . .

"3. A libertarian state presumes a libertarian economy; and the starting point of such an economy must be equality of opportunity. In turn, equality of opportunity presumes inequality in the acquisition of wealth. . . .

"4. But liberty is not synonymous with laissez faire. Liberty is essential to the further progress of man; laissez faire, as formulated by the mercantilists of the eighteenth century, has on the other hand demonstrated its total inadequacy as a regulator for an industrial economic system.

"5. Therefore American business, while

Libertarian economy is not laissez faire. "Fortune" opens door to progress, but is spending unsound?

operating in a libertarian economic system, must be prepared to admit into its affairs, as representative of the people, 'a government profoundly concerned with the successful operation of the economic system.' Business faces a far more socialized state.

"6. Business can help to socialize itself, and at the same time preserve the libertarian system, by adopting a sound 'public relations' program. That is to say, each enterprise should consider itself in the nature of a public utility and should regulate its own actions with some regard for the economy of the whole.

"7. But profit is the cardinal principle of business and the chief incentive of the economy. Therefore, a regard for the economy as a whole implies profitable operation. . . .

"8. Since profit is the mainspring of the economy, punitive taxes levied against profit are bound to retard economic growth. Business is prepared to carry heavy taxes and business acknowledges the fairness of the graduated income tax.

"9. The idea that government can revive economy by spending money is partly fallacious. The spending program has not yielded what its promoters hoped.

"10. Since collectivism in industry is bound to beget collectivism in government, businessmen must for their own good stand guard against excessive size and monopolistic practices. . . ."

The editorial continues: ". . . The successful application of such a program would, of course, involve the extension of its general principles into almost infinite detail. But this extension would offer no insuperable difficulties if there were general agreement concerning the functions of government in relation to modern industrialized business. The representative of government who thinks that Washington should control all things

(Continued on page 162)



Courtesy Farm Security Administration

Industry is the victim of tradition and custom, like all institutions. It follows precedents. Rational methods are needed. Rational methods are also needed by business men to correct their old-fashioned ideas on labor relations.

Glimpse of England's Push for Better Houses

ENGLAND has built one and one-quarter million dwellings by public authority. However, not more than half of them are occupied by former slum dwellers. The rest have been taken by people who were formerly living in overcrowded conditions, which were not considered slums.

England's experience with publicly built housing dates back to before the war. What has been gained from this long experience, and how it compares with that of the United States, which is comparatively new in this field, forms the subject of a booklet just issued by the National Public Housing Conference, Inc. The author is Richard L. Reiss, who has had an active part in this work in England, since 1912. He is now a member of the Housing Committee, London County Council. His knowledge of American publicly-built housing is at least partly based on personal observation. "British and American Housing" contains some serious criticism of American methods but Mr. Reiss' observations were made during the early, or experimental period, and already there is evidence that America is gaining from its own experience.

The British have progressed greatly in methods of reducing costs, but this has not been done in one year or two. It has been necessary for architects to learn to design economically; for builders to study cost reduction through efficient building methods; and for local housing authorities, under which planning and construction is carried on, to cultivate economical ideas. A good deal of the difference in cost between English and American building is in the specifications. Because of the mild climate, English houses have lighter walls, footings, usually no basement, no central heating nor insulation. There is also the down-to-earth attitude of the housing authorities

Captain Reiss, now in United States, tells story on "British and American Housing." Labor helps.

that rather than build "model" housing they will make their money go as far as possible and rehouse more people. The normal size of the house designed for a family of five, containing three bedrooms, living room, kitchen and bath, is from 700 to 800 square feet.

"Practically all houses are equipped with electric light and gas," Mr. Reiss mentions. "In practically no case is any central heating system provided, the method of heating being a coal fire in the living room and either a coal fire or more usually gas or electric radiators in the bedrooms. Gas or electricity is usually provided for cooking. In most houses a hot water system is furnished, the water being heated by a boiler behind the coal fire in the living room during the winter months and a gas or electric water heater in the summer months."

(The United States Housing Authority is finding some stiff public resistance to a recommendation of separate heating stoves rather than central heat.)

UNIONS COOPERATE

"The cost of building," according to Mr. Reiss, "has been reduced partly by careful planning and further by specifications adequate to provide a 60-year life for the buildings but not requiring a quality of construction above what is necessary for the purpose. The fact that bigger building contractors have organized special departments for building these low-rent houses has further tended to reduce costs; as has also special consideration of the manufacturers of such

fittings as baths, stoves, etc., to meet the needs of low cost houses. All this has been rendered possible by the fact that Britain has had a continuous housing program. This has also enabled satisfactory arrangements to be made with the building trade unions. * * * Many of the advantages of large scale mass production were secured.

"In recent years, not merely has the cost per cubic foot been lowered, but also as the result of experience in planning and therefore reduction of the cubage, the total building cost of the houses has been reduced. The average cost of the four to five room house, built by public housing authorities, was about \$1,800 from 1923 to 1931. In recent years it has come down to \$1,500." In America, he believes, because of the difference in specifications necessary to our climate, and also the higher level of income of those to be rehoused, a cost-limit of \$3,000 to \$4,000 per dwelling would be permissible. We are already reaching for that and getting it in some housing developments.

In England as in America, experience has shown that the most economical type of dwelling to be built, reckoning costs exclusive of land, is the two-story row house. Where land costs are so high that the apartment form of building is necessary, Mr. Reiss shows a cost rise of about 50 per cent per dwelling.

ANNUAL SUBSIDY FAVORED

A large number of the author's objections to American methods have been met in the U. S. Housing Authority set-up, which did not exist during the time of Mr. Reiss' last American visit, and it seems as though British experience had greatly influenced the form of enabling legislation for this plan. England was not able to get rents down low enough to rehouse slum dwellers without a subsidy, he says, but it should be a fixed annual subsidy and not a capital subsidy. That is what the United States is doing now. Furthermore, planning, building and management of projects has now been placed in the hands of local housing authorities. Where there is a proved housing shortage they may build on vacant land, rather than having first to clear slum sites. A satisfactory understanding with building trades unions has been secured. It is hoped that the present Congress will provide the means for continuance of the program, as Mr. Reiss very strongly urges.

It is probable that the English authorities have been able to do more in forcing down land costs, and in making owners of rental property either put it in decent condition or bear the cost of having it torn down, but possibly they have greater powers under English law. Much could be done to improve the standards of American privately owned rental housing if municipal authorities could be armed with the necessary powers and the



From these crowded London streets many Londoners are escaping into modern, attractive homes.

(Continued on page 162)

Cooperative Unity Achieved in Utility

By HARVEY J. LINDEMANN, L. U. No. 494

IN our daily life we encounter numerous reports of progress in this or that line of endeavor, which is all to the good, for how else would it be possible for civilization to determine whether or not its activities are properly directed for progressive results? This being true, it applies to unionism equally as much as it does to economics, politics, industry or any other phase of our existence.

The measurement of progress often is based on the extent of travel along the road toward a definite goal. The unfairness of measurement on this basis is apparent when we consider that very definite progress too often appears insignificant when related to a goal of great magnitude, or to one that is almost inaccessible. A far more equitable measurement would be that of judging the progress from the point of origin of the activity. This is the true measure of change and growth, and is especially true when applied to any study of progress through unionism. The ultimate goal, usually, is of considerable magnitude and is located somewhere near the far off land of Utopia, making it very difficult to recognize the current progress as anything more than a feeble movement. This same progress when viewed from the point of its origin stands out as the Rock of Gibraltar when contrasted with the plains below.

Though volumes could be written on this subject, a review of actual conditions would be more to the point. As an illustration, let us consider the progress of a group of utility workers in a mixed local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in one of our larger cities.

This group is employed in a field which was anti-union, to say the least, and in a company which dealt with a company union of long standing. In common with other company unions, the inherent evils resulted in an accumulation of grievances of such magnitude that the outcome, ultimately, could be nothing less than an eruption of some sort. The eruption manifested itself in rapid organization in the existing local of the electrical workers. The movement received added impetus from Section 7a of the NIRA.

During the ensuing year the membership grew rapidly, though many members were subjected to various forms of discrimination, a number of them even having been discharged, on one pretext or another. Subsequent hearings before a tribunal and the labor board proved the injustice of these activities, but as no adequate machinery existed for enforcing the resulting orders, the only recourse left open to the men was to strike. Fortunately, the strike was effective, resulting in the reinstatement of the discharged men, and cessation of discriminating tactics.

From this point onward the mark of progress was plainly discernible, with

What company union could not do, is done by International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Milwaukee.

considerable credit due the local for the benefits received through its extension of valuable aid, counsel, and experience.

MACHINERY FOR HANDLING GRIEVANCES

The first agreement was a prominent milestone in the labor-employer relations for this group, which previously depended on the sporadic and inefficient actions of the company union for settlement of grievances. The machinery set up by this agreement provided an agency for adjustments quite beyond anything the

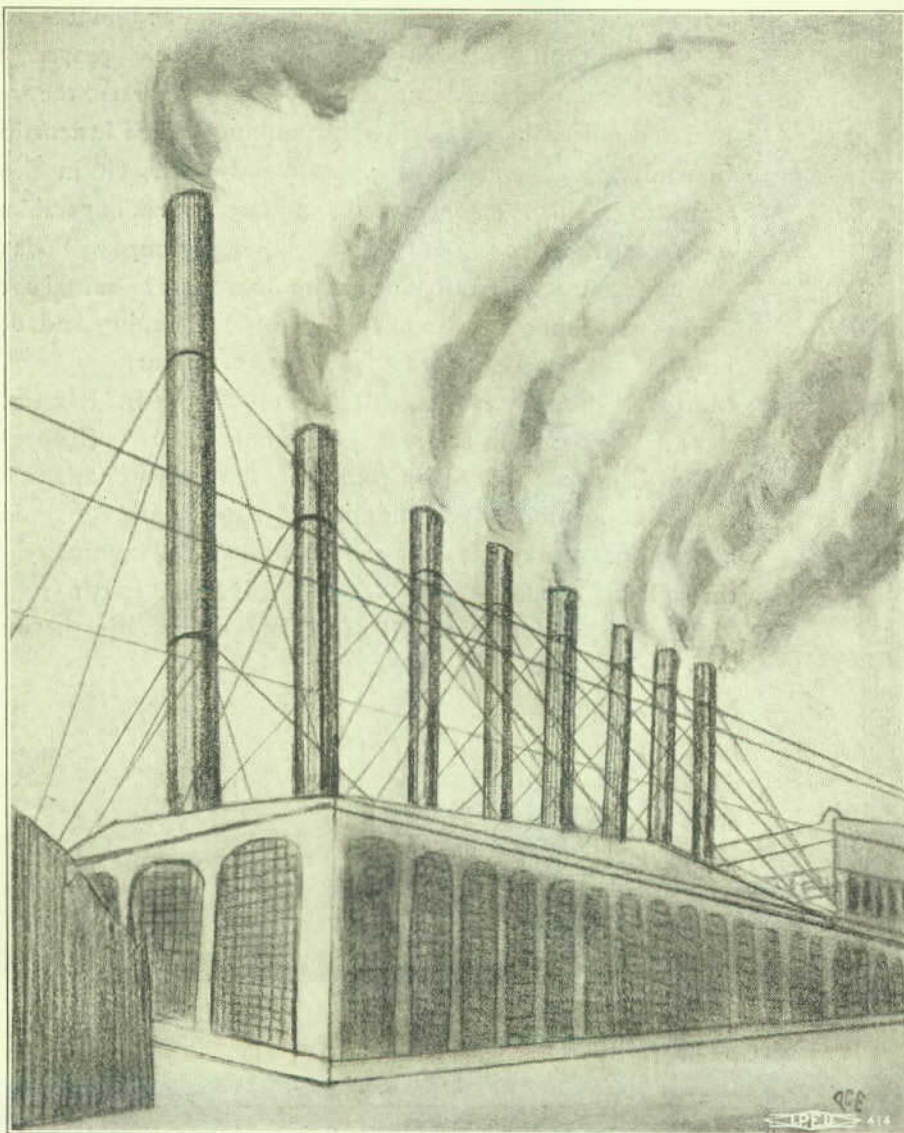
group had experienced previously. At long last, the employees through unity were guaranteed a voice in establishing their wages, hours and working conditions. Every succeeding agreement, from year to year, included improvements over the previous one, in some form or other. These workers have traveled a long way in a comparatively short time.

From an utopian viewpoint, the accomplishments thus far are creditable, but from the erstwhile company union position, the progress has been enormous.

Another outstanding change is the metamorphosis from disunity and rugged individualism, with their attendant evils, to a high degree of cooperative unity approaching the "one big happy family" state, of which the company-union dreamed but could not bring to pass.

The relations with the employer have reached a marked state of harmony com-

(Continued on page 154)



POWER

PEACE ON EARTH

By MARIUS HANSOME

THE sculptured hand symbolizing "Peace On Earth" by Waldemar Rannus, was an impressive feature at a recent exhibition shown under auspices of the Municipal Art Committee of New York City, with Mrs. Henry Breckinridge as chairman.

The huge and powerful hand was carved out of a block of red Swedish granite, weighing some six to seven hundred pounds.

The sculptor desires to symbolize the idea that labor of hand and brain, organized and guided by the ideal of a common humanity, will generate the power necessary to crush the madness of the military murder machines.

Modern machinocraft and technology tend to minimize erstwhile distinction between the work by brain and brawn. Moreover, properly interpreted, a scientific worker in the true sense is one whose skilled hands are guided by thought. By a kind of metonymy, one might say that a scientific worker is one who thinks through his hands.

Aristotle, who contended that one who works by his hands is unfitted for the exercise of excellence, marked himself as a pre-experimental scientific

worker. He gave intellectual aid and comfort to those who value industrial exemption above the value of work, a form of valuation which unfortunately still obtains also in the world of schooling!

Another writer, almost contemporaneous with the great Stagerite, Ecclesiasticus, who wrote "*Jesus the Son of Sirach*," glorified the skilled workers. "They will maintain the fabric of the world," he sang, "and in the handiwork of their craft is their prayer." However, Ecclesiasticus separated the workers from those who "declared instruction and judgment and those who sit in the assembly and those who speak in parables," in short, the professional groups. Today we are coming to see the grave mistake of those who would keep learning and doing in too severe detachment.

Mr. Rannus, the sculptor and stone-cutter (leisure and labor), exalts the glory and power of the human hand which, if guided by social intelligence and sympathy, will one day bring "Peace On Earth."

When the writer called on Mr. Rannus

recently, he confided that he wished that this sculptured hand should mark his final place of rest.



Amateur Radio Man Can Test Himself

By STANLEY E. HYDE, L. U. No. B-18

THE power supply about to be described will deliver 1,000 volts of filtered DC, the purity of which is enough for all practical purposes. Supplying power to the self-excited oscillator, described in the February issue, it places 800 volts on the plate of the oscillator tube when the tube is loaded, or in the "key down" position.

Two Taylor type 866 Jr., mercury-vapor rectifying tubes are used to rectify the high voltage raw AC, delivered from the

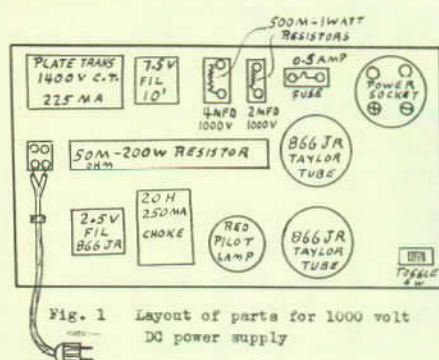


Fig. 1 Layout of parts for 1000 volt DC power supply

1,400 volt center-tapped transformer. Other type 866 rectifying tubes may be used. The Taylor 866 Jr., however, is smaller in size and does not have the bothersome plate tip on top of the tube as other types have.

Only the finest parts have been used in this power supply, which means that its cost will be a little higher, but when completed it will last indefinitely with reasonable care.

List of parts for power supply:

- 1—Plate transformer, 1,400 center tapped, 225 Ma-Inca.
- 1—Filament transformer, 7.5 volt, for type 10' oscillator tube.
- 1—4 MFD, 1,000 volt filter condenser, G. E. oil impregnated.
- 1—2 MFD, 1,000 volt filter condenser, G. E. oil impregnated.
- 1—500,000 ohm 1 watt carbon resistors.
- 1— $\frac{1}{2}$ ampere fuse.
- 1—Toggle switch or snap switch.
- 3—4-prong bakelite sockets.
- 1—50,000 ohm 200 watt bleeder resistor, Ohmite.
- 1—Filament transformer, 2.5 volts, for 866 Jr. rectifier tubes, (high V insulation).
- 1—Filter choke coil, 20 henry, 250 Ma, tapped winding, Inca.
- 1—115 volt small size lamp socket for red pilot light.
- 2—Mercury vapor rectifying tubes, Taylor, type 866 Jr.
- 5 feet of high voltage ignition cable.
- 6 feet of two-conductor latox cable and 1 hubbell plug.

The parts are mounted on a baseboard 8"x14" as shown in Fig. 1. The wiring diagram is connected as per Fig. 2.

Many amateurs have a bad habit of wiring high voltage power supplies with bell wire or any junk wire that happens to be lying around. We have seen many

In final installment of valuable series, radio specialist lays out rules for measuring up.

3,000 volt power supplies wired up with "pushback wire," a small size wire that is used for wiring up receiving sets. There must be some beneficent protective angel hovering over each amateur station, because of the small number who are fatally burned.

High voltage ignition cable should be used to wire the plate transformer to the rectifying tube sockets, and also all leads to filter condensers, chokes, bleeder resistor, and from center tap of rectifier tube transformer. The 500,000 ohm resistors are shunted across each of the filter condensers to protect the condenser from surges which might puncture the insulation otherwise.

The filter choke coil should be of the tapped variety, the tap being not a true center tap. Sometimes two separate choke coils are used.

Not less than No. 14 wire should be used in wiring the 7.5 volt filament trans-

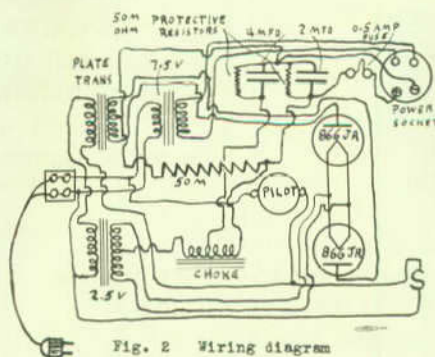


Fig. 2 Wiring diagram

former, smaller wire causing an unwanted voltage drop in the filament circuit of the oscillator tube. No. 14 600-volt rubber covered wire is suitable for this circuit.

As connected in the diagram the one-half ampere fuse protects the power supply in case of a short in the oscillator circuit, but does not protect the supply itself in case of a filter condenser short. If the fuse is connected in the center tap of the plate transformer it will protect the filter condensers and bleeder resistor. The best plan would be to connect a fuse in each of the secondary high voltage leads of the plate transformer, then all equipment is protected.

When first turning on the power supply the filaments of the 866 Jr. tubes should be allowed to warm up for at least 15 minutes before cutting in the toggle switch S. This procedure allows the mercury in the tubes to be vaporized. Without this conducting ionized vapor, a spark might jump from the plate lead to the filament and puncture it, thus ruining the tube.

In shipment the mercury in this type of tube is jarred around considerably and sometimes adheres to the tube walls. When warming up it will be noticed that the mercury will gradually fade from the tube walls and finally disappear. It has been turned to vapor.

After the first 15 minute warm-up, (providing the tubes have not been jarred in moving the power supply around) it will only be necessary to wait about three to five minutes before turning on the plate voltage. The plate voltage should NEVER be turned on at the same time the filament supply is switched on. All connections should be soldered and when the wiring job is completed all high-voltage exposed terminals, such as the terminals of the filter condensers, should be wrapped with empire or cambric tape. When the four-prong plug of the oscillator cable is plugged into the power socket the oscillator tube will warm up along with the rectifier tubes. High voltage direct current should never be applied to the oscillator plate before warming up the filament, for the same reason.

If we now connect a transmitting key or switch across the terminals marked "Key" in Fig. 3 of our eighth installment we have a complete radio telegraph transmitter, with the exception of the radiator.

However, in these United States and possessions the Federal Communications Commission has complete charge of that medium around, above and about us, which has to do with the transmission of intelligence or power. They are very particular about this privilege and state emphatically that we must have a license to operate a radio transmitter and that the person who controls or operates such radio transmitter also must have a license. So until you have passed your examination and got your "ticket," do not connect that radiator to the oscillator. We can experiment all we want with the oscillator, using the lamp and coil, which by the way, is called a "dummy antenna," but connecting the radiator to the rig calls for a station license and operator license. Both a stiff fine and even imprisonment can be meted out to unlicensed operators.

(Continued on page 168)



JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

TPFD-414

Reg. U. S. Patent Office



Reg. U. S. Patent Office

Devoted to the Cause

of Organized Labor

Volume XXXVIII Washington, D. C., March, 1939

No. 3

Mandate The ship of state is being buffeted by veering political winds. Answering these forces, the national Congress and state legislatures are settling down to what gives promise of being a new program for the nation. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that a growing group of men on the right are interpreting the changed political temper as a mandate for reaction. It is the opinion of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL that no such mandate has been given, nor will be given, by the American people. The social legislation which sprang into existence shortly after the great debacle of 1929 had been long overdue. It was not caused merely by a depression of unprecedented proportions. It had been in the making for more than a generation. As a matter of fact, there was a very strong progressive movement in this country during the early part of the century. This was headed by Theodore Roosevelt and others, including Senator La Follette and Senator Norris. Save for one interruption, this program or social movement advanced rapidly until it was halted by a World War and by that period of reaction which followed the World War. The social legislation of 1933 was but a continuation of this progressive movement, and it will not be halted.

The American nation is founded on a firm foundation of democracy. It began where many European nations had left off. Those clever people who think that this democracy is a joke have found that it is about as much a joke as the Rock of Gibraltar. It is rooted in our national life, and it is no pushover for shallow reformers, conspirators, or traitors. Those politicians, either from the right or the left, who believe that they can affront this dominant spirit of American life have yet to learn what America is all about. The American people will give no mandate to any political party that is not in accord with this democratic basis, and though it may take the American people some time to upset a group which wants to act in conflict with this essential principle, still the American people act with finality in the end. The social legislation will stand.

Industrial Democracy "When we first signed up with the unions, the 'bellyache meetings' among our executives used to last till midnight. Now we're willing to hand it to the unions. We're paying the highest wages in our history, but we get more for our wage dollar. The unions not only increased efficiency in our plant, but they are helping to sell our products. That's what we got out of playing ball with them."

This is the statement of W. H. Lowe, president of the Paraffine Companies, Inc., at San Francisco, as reported in the Christian Century. The Christian Century goes on to outline a case history at this big plant, how the company felt secure in its company unionism and was amazed when the men voted for an independent union. There are 15 A. F. of L. unions and three C. I. O. unions in the plant. Industrial relations are now being carried on on a scientific basis. Union agreements provide for arbitration of disputes between the union and the company.

The unions make a real contribution to the management. At one of the meetings a shop steward deplored the waste and spoilage in the manufacture of the article. President Lowe said, "How would you like to take the job of waste engineer?" The man consented. He reduced waste tremendously during the first year and got along well with the men because they recognized him as one of their number.

We have always thought that if big manufacturers paid as much attention to labor relations as they paid to their product, the problem of employee management relations would have been solved long ago. The Paraffine Companies, Inc., deserves great credit in making a start in this direction.

Fort Wayne Houses On screen and in magazines, a great deal of publicity has been given to some houses erected in Fort Wayne, Ind. These houses are heralded as a solution to the low cost housing problem. They are reputed to have been built for \$900 each and erected with unskilled labor in a period of seven hours per house. This widespread publicity did not tell all the facts. This house is a pre-fabricated house, developed by the housing institute at Purdue University, Purdue, Ind. The houses themselves did cost about \$900 and they are erected in a short time, but the total price did not reflect land values. The city has taken over a great deal of land because taxes could not be paid on this land, and the city donated the land for these houses for a limited time. Therefore the \$900 figure did not have included in it the land price, which in a city like Fort Wayne could not have been less than \$900. Moreover, the houses were erected by WPA workers and the usual labor costs were not reflected in them. They are really portable houses which will have to be knocked down and moved to another site as soon as the land is reclaimed.

Rebuke to N. L. R. B. In May, 1938, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL declared editorially that "the National Labor Relations Board has very definitely set up standards in labor-employer relations which have broken sharply with the past and which will lead the United States into deep waters." These standards, according to the JOURNAL, were:

A union is a labor organization which wages violent war against the employer.

A union must strike in order to prove that it is a union.

An orderly system of cooperative relationships with management is taboo.

This JOURNAL also took the position that the board misinterpreted the National Labor Relations Act when it sought to set up such standards of conduct. The position of this JOURNAL has now been supported again by the United States Supreme Court in the Fansteel Case. This decision rebuked the National Labor Relations Board for its support of sitdown strikes. The Court said: "It (the sitdown strike) was not a mere quitting of work and statement of grievances in the exercise of pressure recognized as law. It was an illegal seizure of the buildings in order to prevent their use by the employer in a lawful manner and thus, by acts of force and violence, to compel the employer to submit. When the employees resorted to that sort of compulsion, they took a position outside the protection of the statute and accepted the risk of the termination of their employment upon grounds aside from the exercise of the legal rights which the statute was designed to conserve."

We have pointed out recently that the N. L. R. B. was proved wrong in its policy in the Consolidated Edison case, and we point out again in the Fansteel case that our indictment of the board as high-handed and illegal in its administration is being sustained all along the line.

Fascist Heavens American labor owes thanks to Paul Mallon, Washington columnist, for some comparative figures on wages in the United States and foreign countries. Particularly interesting are the figures for Germany, Italy, and Russia when seen against the strident background of propaganda which pictures the totalitarian states as heavens for the working man. The comparison:

Average weekly wages in Italy-----	\$4.37
Average weekly wages in Russia-----	11.00
Average weekly wages in Germany---	18.50
Average weekly wages in United States	23.50

Mr. Mallon does not stop here. He presents some food prices in these countries which indicate that possibly the standard of living for workers in these countries varies more than the weekly wage. Butter, for instance, costs 39c in Italy, 65c in Germany, \$1.82

in Russia, and 33.2c in the United States. Beef costs 28c in Italy, \$1.00 in Germany, \$1.14 in Russia, and 32.5c in the United States.

Move Toward Fascism The Gallup poll which we have quoted from time to time in this JOURNAL now reports that 75 per cent of the persons queried believe that labor unions should be required to take out licenses from the federal government.

This is an old and moot question which has been up for more than a generation in these United States, and also has been up in other democratic countries. No democratic country now licenses labor unions, though reactionary forces pretend there is such a law in England. The fact is, the Gallup poll is crossing itself. Not long ago the American Institute of Public Opinion reported that American citizens were overwhelmingly for democracy. They cannot have both. They cannot license labor unions and have democracy at the same time. In every country where democracy is a vital fact, trade unions are left free. This does not mean that labor unions should not rise to great responsibilities and those who follow this JOURNAL will know that we are continual advocates of such responsibility. But the moment that trade unions are dependent upon the government for their conduct, that moment begins a type of fascist control.

Wolves Over Sheep "Societies exist under three forms, sufficiently distinguishable: (1) Without government, as among our Indians. (2) Under governments wherein the will of every one has a just influence; as is the case in England, in a slight degree, and in our States, in a great one. (3) Under governments of force; as is the case in all other monarchies, and in most of the other republics. To have an idea of the curse of existence under these last, they must be seen. It is a government of wolves over sheep. It is a problem, not clear in my mind, that the first condition is not the best. But I believe it to be inconsistent with any degree of population. The second state has a great deal of good in it. The mass of mankind under that, enjoys a precious degree of liberty and happiness. It has its evils, too; the principal of which is the turbulence to which it is subject. But weigh this against the oppressions of monarchy, and it becomes nothing."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Public Health is the foundation upon which rests the happiness of the people and the welfare of the nation. The care of the Public Health is the first duty of the statesman.

DISRAELI.



Woman's Work

—EPEU—414



DON'T BE A FISHING WIDOW

By A WORKER'S WIFE

SPRING is here, and the men are thinking about going fishing. They're talking about the places they will go for trips, and comparing notes about the fish they got—or didn't get—last season. They're varnishing the poles and unkinking the lines. Or maybe you just see a man sitting, with a rapt, far away look on his face, and then he smiles.

Now, girls, let's be tolerant. Maybe it is hard to understand what joy these masculine creatures get out of it, but there is hardly a man who doesn't love to fish. It's the sport of plebeians and Presidents. How do you suppose Franklin Roosevelt could maintain his health in spite of his crushing responsibilities if he didn't take time off now and then for a fishing trip? The poor and humble man can forget his troubles, too, as he sits down on a mossy bank with his can of angleworms beside him, and his homemade pole. When that first nibble comes his worries fly away. This is a world for all of us to be happy in, and if fishing brings such happy moments, then I'm all for it.

Fishermen will make it a more beautiful world, too, if they can. Who's behind this powerful agitation to get our rivers and streams cleaned up of sewage and industrial refuse? Organized fishermen, of course, because they can't bear to see the lovely waters spoiled when they might be full of gamey fish. Maybe some day all the waters of the United States will be clean and pure, because the fishermen organized and demanded it. And a vast natural resource of food, as well as a field for healthful sport, will have been restored.

Now to get back to our feminine selves and our particular interest in this subject. It seems some men go fishing to get away from their wives. And others take their wives with them. It depends a whole lot on the attitude of the wife. Some women can join in the fun, wear old clothes, rough it, and have a good time. Others can't stand mosquito bites and other hardships. If such a one goes on a trip she doesn't have a good time and neither does anybody else. But cheer up. If you are in this latter class, maybe you can be saved from the brand of "sissy" if you'll make up your mind to be different. Now this applies not only to fishing but to all kinds of sports and amusements that men and women both enjoy.

First, admit that it must be a lot of fun or there would not be so many enthusiasts.

Second, go into it with an open mind, the right kind of clothes, and good humor.

Third, keep trying, and if you don't have fun, pretend that you do and you won't spoil anyone else's good time. If you keep this attitude the rest of the party will respect you for being a good sport.

Fourth, really try to improve your skill.

Fifth, never shirk your share of the work, when work is involved. Don't expect the men to coddle you when you're on a fishing trip. They don't want "ladies" wrapped in cellophane, who have to be waited on.

There are some fish that have to be stalked in absolute quiet—when even a whisper of conversation is taboo. In such circumstances choke back your bright cracks and save them for later. But in other modes of fishing—such as deep water angling—the quarry is not so easily alarmed and a hearty shriek of triumph as you haul up a big one adds zest to the occasion. Everybody likes to know you are having a good time—if it doesn't interfere with the important business of fishing.

In almost every part of the United States there is a fishing ground somewhere within reach of the ardent angler—streams, lakes, rivers, ocean. Here in Washington we have everything except lakes within easily accessible distance. Finny creatures lurk in the broad Potomac and many of its tributary streams. During the herring run on the Potomac the banks are lined with men and women perching on the rocks "snagging" the fish as they go by. The river empties into Chesapeake Bay, which is a superb fishing ground. One night on the bay as we were crossing in a boat to a locality known (I don't know why) as "The Gooses" we saw so many lights shining ahead we asked the captain what town we were coming to, and he replied that the lights were those of fishing boats. Approaching closer we saw literally hundreds of boats anchored along the water. Each of these boats carried from six to 15 passengers. There must have been more than a thousand ardent anglers dropping their lines in this one small part of Chesapeake Bay. Along the lower Potomac and in the bay there are thousands of men who make their living hiring out with their boats to take parties out during the fishing season. Then if we travel 150 miles to the Atlantic Coast there is boat fishing again, and surf fishing on lonely stretches of the beach.

In all this there is much for a woman

to enjoy—beautiful scenery, good comradeship, and the thrill of sport. Forget your household cares, forget your worries, forget the sad state of Europe, forget even yourself in that moment of adventure when the first nibble comes. Your life-partner beside you will be glad to have you enjoy it with him—if you do enjoy it, as he does.

However, if you positively can't lay aside your household responsibilities, or turn them over to a trustworthy person, then don't go, because you will be in a constant state of worry and fret that will have everyone unhappy. If you are not up to par physically, or if being comfortable ranks pretty high in your rating of the good things of life, don't go. If you can't put your mind on fishing you'll never be a fisherman.

Now maybe some of the men who read this page (and I know there are some who do!) won't like my idea of introducing a feminine influence in what they regard as a masculine sport. Believe me, Brother, I'm talking for your own benefit. Fix up a mixed party and take your wife along sometimes, and do take a few moments to help her and see that she has a good time, and you'll find she'll agree much more cheerfully when you want to go on one of those stag fishing trips, leaving her to a lonely time by herself. Sure, I know there are some trips where the lack of conveniences makes it impossible for the women to go along, but when you could take her, do you? Isn't it selfish of you to spend your time and money in a pastime you won't let her share?

Many women, if they have the chance, will be (almost) as good and enthusiastic fishers as you are. I've seen the mother of grown-up children, standing knee-deep in the swirling surf, dressed in patched overalls and hip boots, reeling in a trout for dear life. Her husband, in a similar costume, was just as busy as she was but he admitted that she usually got more fish than he did.

So give your wife a chance. If she is able and willing, ask her to go along, make the arrangements, and see that she gets a pleasant start. A little tactful advice beforehand about what to wear and how to act will save arguments later. Be helpful, not critical, be tolerant and good humored. Maybe you will win a fishing companion who will be with you, in sympathy, at least, the rest of your life, and that is mighty handy for a man who can't keep his thoughts away from fishing as spring approaches.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 5, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

February being the month of inventories, it might be well to pause and take stock of our aims and purposes. Have we kept on the right track? Are we progressing as we should? All these questions should be before each member at some time, for it is simple to digress from a chosen path and chase phantoms that appear to be cloaked with all the attributes we desire.

Unity, advancement of union-made goods, political mindedness and hospitalization are some of the subjects we have sunk our teeth into and we have come away with the desire to know more about them and do more than our share to advance their causes this coming year.

The executive body of our organization last year was so successful that the entire slate was re-elected with the exception of our press secretary, who, due to ill health, was unable to fill the office; hence this young greenhorn comes to bat with hopes that she can make all the hits of her predecessor and omit the errors that naturally befall the fledglings.

The installation of officers took place at a very lovely dinner and the ceremony was very impressive, to say nothing of the gowns and gadgets the ladies wore. Never let it be said that electricians' wives are back numbers. All there had a lovely time and if that was any indication of the success of our future socials, 1939 will certainly be a banner year.

We want to thank you ladies who have written us asking for aid in starting your auxiliaries. We are indeed honored to be of any help and hope that the suggestions may be of use in your locality; feel free to call on us at any time, won't you?

A novice has little trouble beginning anything but fails frequently to end as well, so to take care of that matter I think it would be advisable to stop right here.

BETTY M. CRAIG.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Here is the very first letter from a brand new auxiliary. Are we proud to be "one of the bunch" from Local No. B-18, of the I. B. E. W., of Los Angeles!

Our installation of officers was held on January 26 in Veterans' Hall. Ably assisting in the ceremony were Mrs. Linquist and Mrs. Mathias, of Local No. 83 auxiliary. The officers installed were: Mrs. Dan Winslow, president; Mrs. J. Flynn, vice president; Mrs. Haywood, treasurer; Mrs. Jess Woods, recording secretary; and patroness, Mrs. Frizzelle. Each officer wore a beautiful corsage given by her fellow members. A lusty community sing followed the ceremony. A member of Local No. B-18, speaking for the I. B. E. W., welcomed us into the Brotherhood. As a *piece de resistance*, Leah Glen Rhodes presented her talented students in a variety program called "Jack in the Box."

As this was a social evening, the refreshment committee cleverly chose the men's favorite dish, apple pie with cheese and coffee.

Local No. B-18 offers its thanks to Governor Olsen for his assistance in the release of Mooney. We of Auxiliary to B-18 are thankful to be part of a movement to further understanding and co-operation between organized labor and world peace.

Your sister-member and new friend,
8615½ So. Orchard Ave. M. L. BRISLIN.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 52, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

Mrs. Czerniki gave a sandwich demonstration on January 18, which was very interesting. We had a fancy hat social on February 1. The women made many funny hats, using strainers, flower pots, lamp shades and other amusing gadgets.

Our Coontown Wedding was held February 18. We had great fun. There were dancing, entertainment and refreshments. The cast in the wedding included the following: Miss Eleanor Brant, parson; Mrs. E. Brant, bride; Mrs. J. Whigam, groom; Mrs. C. Peer, best man; Miss Dorothy Brant, maid of honor; Mrs. Cook and Mrs. L. Conrad, bridesmaids; Mrs. Jacobus and Mrs. B. Mayer, groomsmen; Miss Blanch Corblack, ring bearer; Mrs. Boyle, flower girl; Mrs. Cook, soloist; Mrs. L. Conrad, pianist. The bride's family as follows: Mrs. McGee, father; Mrs. Beckett, mother; Margaret Beckett, sister; Mrs. Voss, brother; groom's family as follows: Mrs. Korn, mother; Mrs. Yeck, father; Miss Gladys Korn, sister; Mrs. McGovern, sister. We are looking forward to many more good times.

239 Avon Ave.

DOROTHY BRANT.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 265, LINCOLN, NEBR.

Editor:

While our auxiliary is not exactly new, we

are unknown to you. We organized three years ago, and we are a small but enthusiastic auxiliary. We hold our meetings once a month at the home of some member. When we organized, the Jacksonville, Fla., auxiliary was a great help to us by sending us a copy of its constitution and by-laws, and we have been very grateful to the members of this auxiliary.

We have one or two parties or picnics each year, inviting our husbands. Usually the picnics include the children.

One of our members moved to Wichita, Kans., a year ago and has been instrumental in organizing an auxiliary there.

I was happy to read the letter from the newly organized auxiliary in Omaha, Nebr., and wish them much success.

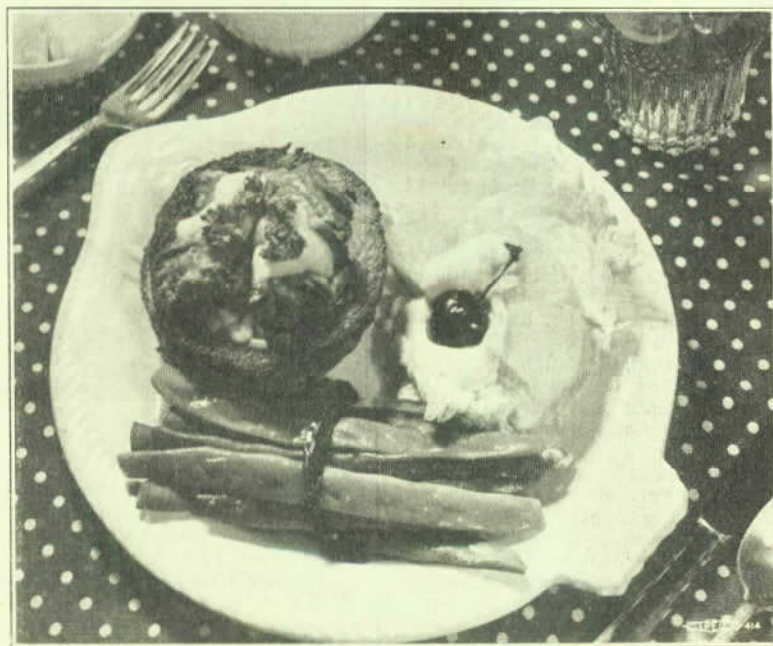
Over two years ago we subscribed for the "Consumers' Union Reports" (a group subscription) and they are very valuable to us as a guide to better buying. They are especially helpful to the families with children.

The building is very good here this spring, and the local has several new members. At our last meeting, held at the home of our president, Mrs. L. N. Witter, we had three visitors and expect to make them members at our next meeting, which will be a St. Patrick's party, our husbands joining in with the fun after our meeting.

A charter member,

2203 So. 48th St.

GERTRUDE CARVER.



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

Salmon Served in Style

By SALLY LUNN

SALMON BREAD BASKET

Cut the side and top crusts from an unsliced loaf of bread and hollow out the inside, leaving a thick shell. Brush the outside of the loaf with melted butter. Fill the center with creamed salmon. Bake in hot oven 400° until brown.

An economical and convenient white sauce for use in the creamed salmon dish may be prepared as follows:

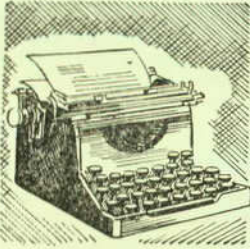
Add one cup of soft bread crumbs (from center of slice or loaf) to one cup of milk and cook over low fire, stirring constantly for five minutes. Remove

from fire, add one tablespoon butter and salt and pepper to taste.

BREAD PATTY CASES

(Shown Above)

Cut three rounds from sliced bread. Cut holes in the center of two of them and place on the first slice. Brush between each layer of bread and also the outer and inner surfaces with a mixture of egg and milk (one egg slightly beaten and ¼ cup milk). Place cases in moderate oven 350° and bake until delicately browned. Serve filled with creamed salmon.



Correspondence

—1FEU—414



L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
Editor:

Numerous are the articles that are printed in our daily newspapers dealing with the problems of European refugees. Much concern is felt over this situation, and justly so. The United States of America is also faced with a very serious refugee problem. They can truthfully be called the refugees of business, approximately twelve million workers and their families. The lists grow larger day by day. Their only salvation lies in the hope that business may yet give its cooperation. Cooperation in this particular instance would be the readjustment of daily working hours, namely, six hours a day—30 hours a week. The only possible sane and simple solution to this problem, yet employers shun and condemn it as radical. A plausible argument if man power was lacking, but a most unreasonable one under prevailing conditions.

We shall always have with us employers who say they will have to go out of business if the workday is shortened, but they seldom do. If by chance they should it is clearly evident that the business world of today is better off without them. The diehards of a generation or so ago predicted that the morale of our people would deteriorate, the welfare of our nation be ruined if the eight-hour day, 44-hour week was adopted. Needless to say, we have prospered and become a people of greater understanding than ever before. Their claims had been refuted. The workers were satisfied with their lot and still would be, had not the machine age come into being.

Looking about casually and being aware of unemployment, we see the fruits of the machine age gradually and efficiently condemning more and more workers to the lists of jobless.

Steam shovels, gouging out the earth for various reasons. Each doing the work of 20 or more men per day. Boilers fired automatically. Bear in mind that no hand or shovel touches coal from the time it leaves the mines in modern equipped plants. Ash removal also is done entirely by conveyors and trucks. We see in another glance tons upon tons of concrete measured, mixed, delivered and poured by modern equipment to roadsites and building operations as the case may be. No hands needed other than operating the machinery. All wearing apparel cut and sewed by modern machinery to reduce labor costs. Modern farming machinery that ploughs, harrows and reaps the harvests that in former years required the work of many hands. Foods of all descriptions canned by modern machinery that boasts of no hands touching it once it enters the robot that cleans, cooks, cans and seals the product for shipment. In modern equipped offices we also see the inroads of the machine age.

Reams have been written telling wherein the machine has aided business to curtail the earnings of the workers. Therefore it is only natural to adjust ourselves to the machine age by curtailing workday hours to compensate labor for the mass produc-

tion of machines. Otherwise the robot that science and invention has created will become a monster, eventually destroying the civilization it was originally intended to assist.

It is only fitting when reviewing unemployment to cite not only the inroads of machinery but also the deplorable conditions that exist in so far as actual labor is concerned. The interrogation of many workers from various industries reveals facts that men and women still labor from 10 to 12 hours daily, a condition that has been outlawed many years ago by the better



Veteran Saves Life

Quick thinking on the part of a veteran I. B. E. W. member probably saved a life during the construction of the New York World's Fair.

Brother Henry Mogk, of L. U. No. B-3, working at the Ball, was detailed to change the connection of a temporary line. He got crossed with the line. Hands clamped to the wires, with the current running through, he could not let go. Brother David O'Connell, sensing the emergency, grabbed the 30-foot ladder on which Brother Mogk was standing, gave it a vigorous jerk, thereby dropping it for a short distance. This sudden jolt jerked him free from the wires. Brother O'Connell then climbed up, brought him down and took him to the hospital on the Fair grounds, where it was found he had suffered severe burns to the hands.

Brother O'Connell, also a member of L. U. No. B-3, has held his card in the I. B. E. W. for 39 years. He is shown above, with his dog, at his home in Brooklyn.

employers. Children are forced to work at tender years for mere pittance, in order that they may aid their parents in an attempt to exist. One glaring example of these conditions is the pecan industry. The Wage and Hour Administration has cited companies in this industry that had from \$250,000 to \$500,000 net realization over a two-year period. Yet wages in many instances are from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a week. You may wonder how anyone can live on such a frugal income. No one does. Their budgets are supplemented from relief rolls. Recently the Wage and Hour Administration refused a request from the Southern Pecan Shelling Company for a temporary wage of 15 cents an hour. Evidences of this and many other conditions that prevail are substantiated in daily newspapers. Employers such as these are a menace to our civilization and also to the welfare of our country.

Our government has gone to untold expense to relieve the sufferings of the unemployed. At the present writing drastic steps are being formulated to cut relief to such proportions that their problems will become even more acute. No one can possibly accuse our national executives of negligence. There is only one possible outlet in that direction. But business has failed utterly to cooperate with labor in the readjustment of workday hours and pay. There is no one else to blame for this condition.

Our nation has a history of hard workers in its background. Is it all to deteriorate in the end, by the failure of business to aid the workers, who have helped create a country that is the envy of all outsiders who perceive its achievements? The true American hates the words dole, and relief. They do not want any part of it. If the needs of our country demanded longer working hours, the people would gladly accept them. But at the present they don't.

Local Union No. 3 has been enjoying the benefits derived from a shorter workday and week, namely, the six-hour day, 30-hour week, since August 27, 1936. Though we are no better off than other locals when it comes to unemployment, we are constantly trying to devise ways and means to alleviate it. The shorter workday and week have helped considerably, and to such an extent that a publicity committee has been set up of volunteers from our rank and file, under the able guidance of our officers. Their sole job at the present is to bring to the public through the newspapers, through their various Congressmen, Senators, public officials and business as well as friends, the vital need of our country for a shorter workday and week. But this is not enough. It is the duty of each and every member of the I. B. E. W. to aid in this cause. It is the only salvation of the worker. Without it we shall perish in our own sea of production.

Whereas business has failed utterly in cooperating with labor for shorter workday hours; and

Whereas employment is becoming more and more of a problem; therefore be it

Resolved, That the six-hour day, 30-hour

week, with no reduction in pay, be the goal of each and every worker.

WALTER GLASER,
Member Sub-Committee Worker Publicity.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

You can always talk about the weather and we have had plenty of that this month. So much so that some of the boys failed to get a pay check as a result. There are a number of jobs which were held up on starting due to inclement weather. However, about half of the members who were on the out-of-work list got a chance to get their names on the payroll due to the Sun Oil Co. job, which has at last gotten off to a good start. This is one of the few refinery jobs in the country that is being put in on a 100 per cent union basis. If we had not had a strong Building Trades Council here willing to go all the way with each other things might have been different. The slum elimination project has also gotten off to a start with a few men on the job. Bids were opened for the new girls vocational school this past week and the H. J. Spieker Co. was the low bidder and in all probability will get the work. This firm completed the Macomber Vocational School for Boys last fall. A picture of this appeared in an issue of the JOURNAL a short while back. We are pleased to state that the smiles are once more showing on the boys' faces as the out-of-work list is rapidly reaching the zero point.

We have enjoyed the presence of our good Brother Dan Moley from Cleveland for the last few weeks. Genial Dan was here ironing out the wrinkles in our apprenticeship training plan and due to his untiring efforts we have the plan whipped into a shape that will please both contractors and members of the local.

The new coal dumpers that are being built at Sandusky for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are about ready for wiremen and it is expected to put the unemployed list completely *hors de combat*. All in all, things in this vicinity are beginning to get on the upgrade and as has been stated previously by your correspondent, if we find that men are getting to be a rare specimen hereabouts this local will be only too glad to extend a welcoming hand to Brothers in other places who are less fortunate. There are lots worse places to earn a living at the electrical game than this thriving town on the Maumee River.

As your correspondent has been unfortunate enough to have had his better half undergo a serious operation recently he has not had the time or inclination to bring this letter up to the point where it really should be, to please our exacting readers. So if the Brothers and the proofreaders will kindly excuse errors in diction and punctuation, will sign off here, hoping that next month's letter will make up for any deficiencies in this one.

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

At last the Supreme Court has ruled on the TVA case and the great philanthropic Commonwealth and Southern Corporation will have to stop their sabotage of that great undertaking providing navigation, flood control and cheap power to a territory sorely in need of it. When I look back a few years and think of conditions in the territory served by the companies forming this vast outfit, I think of the crime it was to be a member of the I. B. E. W. or to preach organization down here. If you had the temerity to preach the gospel of unionism in Tennessee, you were put on a road gang. If it happened in Alabama you were sent to the convict-operated coal

READ

Progress in Miami, by L. U. No. 349.

Before TVA, by L. U. No. 16.

Mutuality, by L. U. No. 948.

Clerks organize, by L. U. No. 794.

"Best union contract in the industry," by L. U. No. B-160.

Frontier of unionism, by L. U. No. B-843.

Refugees of business, by L. U. No. B-3.

Progress in Canada, by L. U. No. 1037.

Canadian "Wagner Act," by L. U. No. B-773.

Power progress in Cleveland, by L. U. No. B-39.

Woes of press secretaries, by L. U. No. B-86.

These letters carry on the great tradition of writing electricians.

mines, or if you happened to be somewhere in Georgia and talked I. B. E. W., you were put in the turpentine camps. Many of our good Brothers have done their bit in one or the other of these hell holes. Yeh! When the TVA came into their sacred domain it was all wrong. They were disturbing conditions by establishing cheaper rates, by making agreements with their employees through their chosen representatives. They did not want to be bothered. It was not right to set up competition against them. Cities had no rights. To establish competition in their territory—why, what was to become of all the money invested by the widows and orphans in their stocks and bonds? What about the watered stock, the obsolete plants, etc.? They had to be taken care of.

The local light company here is a C. & S. subsidiary, and some years back they asked for an increase in the gas rates. It was brought out at the hearing that the local company here had issued bonds and had used the proceeds to pay dividends with. Still that bond issue was a part of the capital account of the company and was used in establishing the base rate for gas and electricity in this community.

That is the story of the utilities everywhere, not only here. And yet when the government endeavors to bring about conditions as they have in the TVA you can hear them squawk for a mile.

But it looks like all that is behind us now and a new era is about to break for the I. B. E. W. in that section of the country. I hope so, at least, for there are some of the finest men in the world down there and they deserve credit for the fight they have put up. Some of them have suffered through the blacklist, others have done time as I mentioned before, and some have gone down the long road broken in health and pride but not in principle. One of the boys who gave his all in the fight, especially around Atlanta, was Bill Pollard, who fought them till he—l froze over and then skated away on the ice. But he, at least, established a semblance of decent conditions before his health gave way.

In Friday's news I see where the city of Memphis bought the old Memphis Light Company for \$3,640 less than the company wanted originally. This should be glad news for my old friends, Polk Byrd and Tim Brown, still active in the movement in Memphis.

E. E. HOSKINSON.

L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

The evening paper has just arrived and across the front page is the headline "Roosevelt Asks Labor Foes to Make Peace." I wonder if all the workers realize what a truly great President we have! One of his first speeches, boiled down into a few words, said: "Go ahead, boys, and organize—I'm all for you." And he has shown it in all these years he has been in office. And now again he is fighting our battle for us. I don't think many men with his power would have been as patient as he has been.

Here in California we cannot see any reason why the two factions should not get together. It is the height of foolishness for two groups to be at war when they are fighting for the same principles and objectives. Why not join forces and make it that much easier? We did it here in our last state election, and the entire world knows the results—Olson was elected governor, and he pardoned Tom Mooney. That's only a start towards what could be done if the workers of all the states would quit fighting each other and go down the line together. There is not an argument against it, and we electrical workers should lead the march toward amalgamation. We are rated as the most progressive union in the A. F. of L. Now, let us show the world that we really are, and be the first ones to support our President in what I think is his greatest effort since he has been in office.

No group should see his logic more clearly than we. Our split from 1908 to 1914 nearly wrecked the I. B. E. W., and if this battle continues much longer it is liable to wreck the entire labor movement.

During the years of our split it was my good fortune to be associated with some of the best union men I have ever met. In Montana and the Pacific Northwest, British Columbia and California we belonged to the Reid-Murphy faction, and we had the finest closed shop agreements and the best working conditions in North America. After a few years of factional fighting nearly all of these conditions were lost—and we have not regained them yet! That was 25 years ago, so you can see the result of internal wars. This one now is on a much larger scale, and the results will be proportionately more disastrous if it continues on much longer. We should certainly benefit by past experience and not allow a repetition if we are able to prevent it. And now is our chance!

We need the help of the other side, and they need ours. In the West today the most prominent and faithful men in our organization are the old Reid-Murphy men who were once considered outlaws by some people. And just as surely we can be strengthened by the addition of fighters of the same class from the other side. Forget the narrow personal angles and let us build on from the two wonderful foundations we now have and join together and form an arch that will be so strong nothing can crush it.

I had really planned on writing a letter about Local Union No. 3's six-hour day, 30-hour week plan and improvements in our own I. B. E. W. pension plan, but I am sure my subject was of greater importance at the moment. I trust the membership will agree. If we amalgamate, both of these other questions will be made just that much easier. Let us all pull together and put it over this time.

J. W. FLYNN.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

"Jever" see so much correspondence in the JOURNAL at one time? Each and every letter is really newsy and subjects galore. The boys

outdid themselves that time. And Bachie, as usual, out front.

Looks as though Brother Tracy possesses more qualifications than that of president of the I. B. E. W. Evidently he made good on his South American trip as plenipotentiary delegate to the Conference of American States, judging from the special article in the JOURNAL and the personal letter he received from Cordell Hull, in which Tracy is praised highly for his good work. Much good can be derived by making the proper contacts with labor in other countries. There are untold possibilities that the future will prove is possible in these friendly gestures to the southern republics. When a laboring man, or his direct representative, tells another laboring man, no matter in what country, that he is his friend he really talks the common language and his words carry much more weight than a dozen polished diplomats talking at one time on the same subject.

Well, this scribe learned the difference between a set of western hooks and eastern hooks when the article about Charlie Paulsen's long lost hooks appeared in print. For a moment we thought someone was trying to hand us the one about the left-handed monkey wrench. The picture certainly stamps Paulsen as a tough egg, although by now we assume Charlie is somewhat polished in his ways.

The account of the climbing contests and feats of daring really made excellent reading and gave one plenty of thrills as he followed closely the adventurous rough-necks whose feats were more like fiction than fact.

Come to think of it, we have not had a convention in ages. We are of the firm belief when the time rolls around we could make a good investment and hold one. Past events proved how essential a convention could be. Too many postponements, we think, is not very healthy and at the same time it tends to stagnate matters that would be much better aired.

Now, we are of the firm belief that on occasion it would not be amiss to let the faithful and hard working officers know exactly how we appreciate their efforts in our behalf. Bear in mind, we don't mean to say it is necessary to continually do some back slapping and jawing and getting overly sentimental. Experience has proven that it gets to be very discouraging to any officer, when uncertainty and doubt set in due to indifference on the part of the men who seem to take everything as a matter of course. Human nature really demands an occasional slap on the back and a word of praise. Try it; it pays dividends.

Conditions are not what they should be, but hark! There's music in the air! The future looks promising and, as usual, hope springs eternal in the human breast.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. B-31, DULUTH, MINN.

Editor:

What has been going on around the neighborhood for the past 60 days? Oh yes, we noticed our last article was a month late, but it got by all right. Now, if this article is a month late, I'll just have to say that it must be the fault of the L. U. No. B-31 office girl. I'm sure the answer to that will be that it takes two days to figure out a couple hundred words of my writing. Sorry I had to miss the last regular meeting on account of sickness, and hope the attendance was better than the previous one.

Yes, sir, it has happened; we are holding our regular meeting in the new Labor Temple now, and mighty proud of it, too. We will say this right now, "A good job well done,

Two Bouquets

From Pensioned Members

"It has been a long period of years that I was actively engaged in electrical work in the transportation industry, and during that time I want to frankly say to you that I cannot find words to express my appreciation for all the benefits secured for me and other electrical workers in the transportation industry through the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"When I started out, our trade was looked upon as just one jump ahead of the common laborer's work. It was not until the I. B. E. W. represented us before the U. S. Railroad Administration in securing Supplement No. 4 to General Order No. 27, raising our rate of pay comparable to the rate of other skilled mechanics that our worth to the industry was realized by our employer.

"From the first day of the U. S. Railroad Administration up to and including the present time, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have accomplished so much in behalf of the electrical workers employed in the transportation industry, it is hard for an old-timer like me to put it down on paper, but I have lots of time to do that now, because I have retired.

"I am getting a pension and annuity of over \$80 from the U. S. government, and will, because of my 20 years' continuous good standing with the Electrical Workers, receive a \$42 a month pension from our organization, which is a real tidy sum, and one I can more than get along with during the evening years of my life, and all because the electrical workers, banded together in our craft organization, co-operating with the other railroad employees in their respective organizations, have looked after the interest of railroad employees.

"JOHN G. RAYGOR."

"I retired from service of the Milwaukee Railroad last March 31, with 29 years' service for the railroad and over 29 years' membership in the I. B. E. W. I also have the distinction of having the longest continuous membership of the first railroad local union.

"After my retirement I was invited to attend a meeting of Local Union No. 528 and was presented with a fine Gladstone bag and a billfold by the members, which I surely appreciate very much. This present, I was told, was for my long, faithful service for the local union.

"I am sure any service I could do was always done willingly, as I realized fully that I was doing something for myself when I was doing it for the local.

"And now that I have been getting a check regularly from Brother Bugnizet every month for 10 months I feel sure that I am getting extremely well paid for all I did, and my only regret is that I could not have done more.

"My thanks to Local Union No. 528 and also to the International Office.

"JAMES HAGERMAN."

boys," to those who have fought and carried on this battle to such a fine victory. Duluth certainly needed this new Labor Temple and here's hoping it won't be long before the balance of the remodeling can be carried out. Now we have a fine new hall to meet in, Brothers, let's get out 100 per cent; there is room for us all. You know, Brothers, it won't be long before we will be polishing up the old fishing rods and tackle and then we will have a good alibi for not getting out, but right now the streams are well covered with ice and snow, so come out.

Perhaps it's like our president said at the last meeting that many are afraid they may

get a job on some committee or be asked to do something for the good of the union. It has never failed in any organization, whether it be in the church, lodge, community, and so on, that the old faithful handful carry on the good work, that others may reap. What group do you belong to?

I have been told there is to be a spurt in our line of work in the spring, and Lord knows we need it. Our Brothers on the utility side have had a fair winter in work, not much lost time for bad weather—thanks to our fine winter, but work for the inside wiremen is in very bad shape, the poorest in a number of years. We are going to come out of it if we can only hang on until the robin gets back. If any Brothers have been planning on coming here in search of work, at present it's just a poor place to come to.

ROY NELSON.

L. U. NO. 33, NEW CASTLE, PA.

Editor:

Local No. 33, of New Castle, Pa., on Thursday, February 16, 1939, in appreciation of the help and co-operation rendered it during the past years by neighboring locals, invited them to gather around the festive board and break bread with them. To say that it was a success would be putting it very mildly.

After the sumptuous meal was served, Brother Rudolph M. Schuller acted as toastmaster and introduced a number of the guests, who replied in the spirit of the evening. Among those responding were the following:

Superintendent Bert Pretzer, of Collier Construction Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, who is in charge of our West Pittsburgh Power Plant job.

Brother Ed Yeaton, president of Local No. 64, Youngstown, Ohio, foreman on the same job.

Brother H. A. Sigmier, business manager of Local No. 64, who stressed the mutual benefits of the co-operation between Locals Nos. 33 and 64.

Brother William Moore, business manager of Local No. 712, New Brighton, talked on topics of local interest which were well received.

Brother T. E. Boartz, business manager of Local No. 10, Butler, yielded to Brother W. P. Flack, financial secretary of Local No. 10, who gave one of his most interesting talks.

Brother Roy Pinkerton, of Kittanning, L. U. No. B-5, formerly No. 895, and Brother Ed Thomas, business manager of Local No. 598, Sharon, also made well received remarks.

After these talks we adjourned to the hotel parlor to participate in a variety of entertainments for the balance of a most pleasant and cordial evening.

J. K. McQUIDDY.

L. U. NO. B-39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

The Cleveland Municipal Light Plant Association was formed in January of 1937, by a group of interested citizens who had decided, after investigation, to take upon themselves the task of informing the general public of Cleveland about their own light and power plant. This plant had been everybody's business, yet nobody's business. A few life-long employees of the municipal plant had become deeply concerned over the prospects of the plant actually closing because it had not been expanded one iota from 1925 to 1937, while the private plant had expanded 54 per cent. The municipal plant was operating at a peak load of 42,500 kilowatts on a safe operating turbine capacity of 35,000 kilowatts. The city of Cleveland, due to the lack of capacity in its own plant, was being forced to buy power from the private company at higher rates to operate its sewage disposal plant works and other city activities. The municipal plant

had arrived at a point where it would be unable to meet the natural growth in its private consumer demand.

A group of citizens headed by Paul W. Walter, an attorney, and William C. Reed, progressive city councilman, and Walter R. Lennox, business representative, Electrical Workers' Union No. 39, concluded that the only method by which the proper development of the light plant could be safeguarded would be to educate and arouse public opinion and that the best way to accomplish this was to form an association that would advance, foster and protect the best interest of the Cleveland municipal light plant. The association was formed and held its first public meeting in January, 1937, at which time a constitution was adopted. In April, 1937, the active membership held its first meeting and approved the purposes of the association, which are as follows:

1. To reduce light and power rates in Cleveland.
2. To enlarge the municipal light plant generating station.
3. To assure payment to the municipal light plant for city of Cleveland street and building lighting service.
4. To have the municipal light plant administered according to charter stipulations.
5. To procure proper statement of financial results of the municipal light plant operation.
6. To place the control of the plant under a commission.

Due to the necessity for brevity, the expansion program only will be discussed in this article. The directors of the association, after a thorough examination and careful study of the growth and development of the municipal plant and the size of the required expansion necessary to insure its effectiveness as a yardstick in the Cleveland light and power field, took steps to initiate such an expansion. It was found that the municipal plant, to be a real yardstick, should furnish about 15 per cent of the light and power generated in the community. The amount that it was actually furnishing had fallen to 8 per cent, yet the city of Cleveland engineers proposed the idea that merely a 15,000-kilowatt expansion be undertaken immediately and that nothing further be done until a proposed water supply development was completed at a considerable distance from Lake Erie. The present plant is located on the shore of Lake Erie and near the main railroad line of the city. The argument advanced by the city engineers was involved with the water developments and the claim that there was insufficient water and coal supply at the present location. The association advanced the argument at the city council utilities committee hearing that a large expansion of at least 25,000 kilowatts should be undertaken at the present location of the light plant and that outside engineers should be retained to make a survey and to determine facts upon which to recommend expansion.

The city council approved of the idea of employing an outside engineer and Peter Loftus, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was retained. The survey revealed that an expansion program of 37,500 kilowatts would provide sufficient power to insure a safe operating capacity of 62,500 kilowatts. The survey also concluded that 62,500 kilowatts was the amount of power required to furnish the city of Cleveland's needs and provide sufficient power to take care of the natural growth in the private consumer demand. This report was made to the city council and in the fall of 1937 legislation necessary

to carry out this expansion was introduced by William C. Reed in council, which readily adopted the proposal.

Negotiations were undertaken by Utilities Director Frank O. Wallene with PWA officials in an effort to obtain a grant from the federal government. At this time the association went on record to the effect that it was opposed to such a grant because it would remove the municipal plant from its position as being a yardstick and rate regulator for the private company because it would receive free or unearned capital. It was suggested, however, by the association that if the grant were accepted by the city that the full amount of the grant be offset on light and power rates to the city of Cleveland in the same manner that an offset is provided now in street lighting rates to take cognizance of taxes that the municipal plant would pay if it were required to pay taxes. This position was adopted by the city administration and council and the arrangement at the present time is to reduce street lighting rates in the future or to offset the present \$3,000,000 debt due the municipal plant from the city of Cleveland for back street lighting bills, and thus the taxpayers of the city will save the amount of the \$2,500,000 federal grant in local real estate taxes in the future. Thus the municipal plant will remain a true and fair rate regulator.

In the summer of 1938 the PWA grant was approved by government officials and accepted by the city council and then the bond and franchise legislation was passed by the city council. It was decided that the city would issue mortgage bonds in the amount of \$3,000,000 to match the \$2,500,000 PWA grant. A group of opponents to this proposed expansion organized and circulated referendum petitions to have this entire question submitted to the voters of Cleveland. After some dispute as to whether or not the referendum petition had been filed within the proper time limit, it was finally decided by the city administration to have a special election to approve or disapprove the action of the city council in issuing the expansion bonds. The date for the special election was set for December 21, 1939. It must be remembered that this special election was held on the Wednesday before Christmas Day and that as events turned out this day was one of the worst days of the year as far as weather was concerned.

The opponents of the bond issue formed a strong organization and presented arguments against the expansion, many of which were based on maliciously false statements. The proponents of the expansion program formed the Citizens' Committee for Municipal Light Plant Expansion, with Mayor Harold H. Burton as honorary chairman; Paul W. Walter, active chairman; William C. Reed and Victor Cohen, active vice chairmen, and Walter R. Lennox, treasurer. The amount of money recorded as spent by the opponents of the bond issue in this campaign was \$30,063.47 and the amount spent by the proponents was \$8,236.50. Party lines were completely shattered in this special election, which showed the following result: For the expansion, 88,678; against the expansion, 34,894. This was one of the healthiest elections that the city of Cleveland has ever had and showed that the people of Cleveland approved of the regulatory position of the Cleveland municipal light plant and that they feel that regulation of public utilities by municipal competition was to be preferred over regulation by means of commissions and negotiations.

BURR COOPER.

L. U. NO. B-52, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

More power to Local No. B-3 and the six-hour day! Brother Harry Van Arsdale, aggressive business manager of Local No. B-3, and his progressive local deserve a world of commendation and support for their drive for the shorter workday. By all means give them and the campaign for a six-hour day space in the JOURNAL for the exchange of ideas, plans, and experiences for promoting such a worthy cause.

The greatest problem before the country today is unemployment. At best WPA and PWA and other emergency measures are only a stop-gap; they're not solutions of the problem. Technical progress is so rapid these days that unless we make room for those displaced by machines and more efficient management, the house we have built will come down over our heads. Widespread and prolonged unemployment will undermine the very foundations of the American way of doing things.

Unfortunately new ideas in handling labor problems aren't accepted readily. We hate change. But we either change our outlook and go along with the tide of progress or we are left behind. The common cry is, "It can't be done." Yet, if those who have opposed progress since time began had had their way, we would still be living in caves. Problems of this nature should be approached from the social as well as the economic point of view, something we often fail to do.

Here in Newark, an attempt was made to cut out overtime, but after a short trial the plan was discarded. Last November, the Essex Building Trades Council, of Newark, N. J., "cast a loud and lopsided vote against chopping even a minute from the eight-hour working day," to quote a report in Architectural Forum. The reasons for the action voiced by the council leaders in the pre-voting discussion were: The shorter day would put the brakes on building with higher costs, create unemployment, and eventually lead to the speed-up system. Well, if the shorter day would lead to the speed-up system, I wonder what we have now? Working today isn't really a picnic by any stretch of the imagination. The same reasons put forth against shortening the hours today were used against the eight-hour day and no work on Saturday. They may hold us back for a while; but eventually, they will give way to a better understanding of the unemployment problem.

Equal distribution of the opportunity to work, even if that "involves reduced weekly earnings for everybody," is suggested by Chester I. Barnard, president of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., as a means of arriving at genuine recovery. Mr. Barnard, a member of "Fortune's" round table, current issue, is of the belief that any such scheme for the distribution of the opportunity to work, that he has been able to imagine, would meet the opposition of the aristocracies of labor (including most government employees) and of most managers of industry and government officials, because it involves reduced weekly earnings for everybody when there is economic adversity—that is what economic adversity means.

And so the pot boils. Civilization grinds slowly. It may take a lot of time and effort to educate the public to the point where it will accept the six-hour day; but when it finally sees the justice involved in the shorter workday it will receive the support it so richly deserves.

All the pros and cons naturally cannot be covered in a letter of this kind. However, we should like to bring the question of shorter hours out into the open for a full and impartial discussion. So let us have more news and information on the subject.

Brother Dick Doerning has suffered a stroke. As a result his entire right side is paralyzed.

Brother Doerning is now under the care of a physician who has been giving him special treatments and has prescribed a special diet. That, of course, requires money, something he is short of. And who isn't these days? So Brother Charles Egler is conducting a raffle for the benefit of Brother Doerning. Tickets are 10 cents apiece, three for a quarter. Buy the tickets or contribute towards a worthy cause. Brother Doerning's address, by the way, is 609 Chapman Avenue, Hillside, N. J.

On Friday evening, February 17, the electrode workers unit of Local No. B-52 held their first annual dinner-dance at the Club Evergreen, Bloomfield. About 125 turned out for the fun, and, judging by appearances, all those who were there had a good time. Among the guests were Mr. Todd, of the Swedish Iron and Steel Corp.; Mr. Miles Pennypacker, of Voltaic Tubes, and Mr. Alf Cortese, of the Engineering Glass Laboratories, largest electrode shop in the country. The committee in charge consisted of Miss Josephine Spano, chairlady, Nick Ianarone, Mr. Keating, and Miss Helen Roberts.

Brother Jim Collins, of Hanover, N. J., is sick. Brother Al Sorge suffered a wrenched knee, but is up and around. So is Brother Jack Coyle, after a stretch in bed with the gripe.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA.

L. U. NO. B-66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Well, I just got my WORKER, and have merely had time to glance over the first 18 pages. If I tried to go any farther, I would be too late to say "hello."

We had a wonderful meeting last Thursday. I was not there, but that don't matter. Plenty of the Brothers were.

Brother Bannon is now on his way. I expect he is pretty near there. Please show him a good time, but don't handle him too rough, as he has been pretty busy of late with local affairs and may be a bit out of training for the big stuff. However, I guess he will make it. He usually does.

Things here in general are normal. "Dad" Hickman tells me he will be with us quite a little while yet before he starts back for his summer vacation. One thing about it, it doesn't matter when he goes, or in what direction, Dad knows that there will be a welcome there for him.

So that is that. About time for this to get on its way. And here is waiting for the next volume as usual.

C. R. POPE.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

Life begins at 40! It begins to assume proportions of a serious nature many years previous to that mark and can, with rare exceptions, be counted upon to broaden, rather than lessen, its serious aspect as milestones are passed in the march of time. One may receive further proof to augment these observations if they cared or dared to interrogate those qualified for the Fair, Fat and Forty Club. This is a precarious sort of job, however, and not recommended for the young in heart.

True, the club mentioned is mythical, as was the "Stuffed Club" of Teddy's presidential days, but the Forty Plus Club and Under Fifty Club are aggregations much a part of present day activity and possessing very honorable aims; the former club, having as its object the employment of men whose 40 years, plus experience, observation and other qualifications make their services desirable; the Under Fifty Club is composed of autoists committing themselves to drive never faster than 50 upon open highways and with corresponding consideration elsewhere, it being the consensus

of opinion that "Old Dobbin" is considerably out of control at faster speeds. Founders of this club feel that race track ethics should be confined to properly banked enclosures.

We were deeply grieved to learn some months ago of an old settler's tragic end in the cattle raising area to our North. He failed to negotiate a curve at 50 plus; the circumstances were doubly sad, for Charley was raised on a ranch and rode horseback in a nifty manner at an age before many master their A B C's; he "broke" many a broncho for fun or marbles and found the saddle a satisfactory mode of transportation for years before adopting a steed whose soft cushions impart a false sense of security to many of us. Out of respect to Charley's last wish, his old pals saw that his remains were transported to their last resting place in an equipage drawn by a team of beautiful roans.

Pensions at 60; are they possible? How about 62? These are commonly asked questions nowadays amongst our membership. Other important questions enter the situation also. What additional dues may be required to liberalize our pension arrangement and still maintain the present foundations of security in connection with the insurance feature of our Brotherhood?

We feel that our I. O. could shed some light upon this question and the members in general would welcome an article in the JOURNAL from such authoritative source.

JACK HUNTER.

L. U. NO. B-73, SPOKANE, WASH.

Unit I

Editor:

It is only 95 miles to the nearest shopping center, Spokane, but just to show how the boys like to pull out of Grand Coulee after hours, 25 of us drove into town Monday, the thirteenth, to go to union meeting and enjoy a friendly visit and call each other "good neighbors." Well it was a good neigh-

bor night, plenty of beer and good results, and home in bed at 2 a. m.

Today, Washington's Birthday, is Washington state's fiftieth birthday of statehood. Some folks have named it the Evergreen State, but as I look out over a barren, rocky panorama, there is not a single tree within sight, nor for many miles.

For once, everyone is out of the hospital and one Brother went home without a leg (which reminds me of that poem "Old Clicketty, Clicketty Click," in the July issue.) The dam is practically shut down during the winter months. Traveling cards are not being accepted at present.

"The Substitute," of Local No. 665, sure has hit on a good idea—come, let every press secretary take up his thought and each unit write a paragraph or so on safety in each letter.

Last fall one of our state inspectors, Brother Underwood, gave us quite a talk on safety; as a result of which two meetings were held especially for the I. B. E. W. men. One meeting at the C. B. I. Hall (Consolidated Builders, Incorporated) and the other at our Labor Temple. The C. B. I. furnished the instructors who gave the boys a lot of advice on first aid and resuscitation. The thought came to mind to pass this word to our JOURNAL in order that every I. B. E. W. local might grasp and use this idea. Why not bring this up under "good of the union" and give similar instructions in your own halls?

This state now has in effect unemployment insurance. If a worker has been employed by a firm which has had at least eight employees, and if he has earned a certain amount the previous year, and if he is laid off, and if he registers at the office each week, and if he is lucky he can then draw a maximum of \$15 benefits each week for 15 weeks. Over 1,000 men applied for it in January. Social Security may be O. K. but give me the Townsend Plan.

In the July issue of 1931, Magazine Chat, of our JOURNAL, we read: "This JOURNAL serves as a means of communication be-



DELEGATES TO SECOND CONVENTION—1932

The Journal's thanks go to Brother M. A. Walsh, of Los Angeles, for this very important pictorial record in the history of our Brotherhood. These five men were all delegates to the second convention of the I. B. E. W., held in Chicago in 1932. This picture was taken when the five met for a reunion in Salt Lake City, 1903. Old timers will remember them, especially the man on the lower right. Front row, left to right: Frank Roth, Kansas City; M. A. Walsh, St. Louis; J. T. Kelly, St. Louis (first grand secretary of the I. B. E. W.). Back row: J. McCauly, St. Paul; Stub Heiselman, Toledo, Ohio.

tween Brothers." How often do we think back to some job and fellow workers of bygone years in distant places and wonder if—. It is to all these Brothers of other days, in many states, through which I have roamed, that I wish to send greetings by this "means of communication." I would like to tell "Goody" how much I have enjoyed his cartoons for many years. I enjoy the laugh page very much and the correspondence section next. It is quite interesting when one finds a personal message in these columns from far away. Many readers have remarked, "I always read the last page first." To all our shocking poets, greetings. We should have two pages of it.

Where is "Tip," and the Duke? And to my friend John Masterson, our poet laureate—

Special Message to J. M.

*Please tell me why you ran away,
Each time I coaxed you from L. A.*

(Note: Masterson came to Bonneville Dam to work for me twice from L. A.)

And to Dale B. Sigler, of Local 125—The memory of your inspiring poem, "The Whistle of Willow" still lingers. That is worthy of a reprint. (Special request.) And greetings to Brothers Fegan and Roseman of Local 28. Some day you may read a poem "Those Baltimore Cats." And may I say, "Hello, to Local No. 7, of Springfield, Mass. How are you all?" "Best regards to W. J. K., "the Bear," Noisy," "Hardluck" and all. Did your president ever tell you how I broke him in before the war? Perhaps he will give my love to my blue-eyed blonde I left behind. I often wonder why his sister didn't teach her how to write a letter to her dad.

I have worked beside fellow workers who were suffering with chronic electrical burns (never healing type). To such Brothers I would like to pass a helpful word. You all know the story of Ponce de Leon, the Spanish explorer, who searched and died seeking the "fountain of youth." Well, Brothers, I found it. It is Soap Lake in Washington. It is located in the lower end of the upper Grand Coulee of the ancient Columbia. The native Indians and the residents claim that these natural, very soapy waters will cure everything. Well, I tried it, Brothers, drank the soapy water and bathed in it like everybody else does. Believe it or not the government built a \$50,000 hospital there last year and they are now planning to build another one much greater.

"HENDRICK THE ROAMER."

L. U. NO. 84, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Well, folks, it has been a long time since this good old organization has been heard from. I guess you are wondering whether or not this local still exists. Yes—it's here—and here to stay.

Was talking to some of the older Brothers recently and learned that the present charter was issued in 1899. Even though we have no charter members, we still have some of the old-timers of whom we are very proud.

Brother Jerome Foster became a member of Local No. 84 10 days after this charter was issued and there may be others of whom I do not know.

Speaking of the old-timers, I think the younger members in every organization should be grateful for these valiant old warriors. We must give them credit for conditions and wages that prevail.

Last year, 1938, was a fairly good year for most of our Brothers, even though we had some without work. Brother Fox, the business agent, did a splendid job in keeping jobs for a great number of the Brothers.

We were very unfortunate in losing three men in 1938 in line of duty—Brother John Armstead, Brother Enoch Carson and Brother Cecil Hansard. All were safe workers and the very best of men. I believe this local as a whole is as safe as can be found.

As for 1939, I cannot say. All we can do is hope for better things. The whole world seems to be in a turmoil, especially Europe. It reminds me of a pack of dogs growling at one another, one waiting for the other to jump first. This thing we call war is a serious hazard and the heads of the nations should consider it as such.

I see where the New England climate has been doing a little pushing around. That's one thing we have to be thankful for down here in our sunny South. We haven't had a severe winter so far. The temperature range has been between 31 and 55 degrees.

Back to local news: At the present time we have approximately 250 members and are expecting a greater number as the meter and service men are coming in fast now. The attendance has been very good for the last two months, as it will soon be time for a new contract. Right now we are working with Local Unions Nos. 822, Athens; 923, Augusta; 780, Columbus; 896, Macon, and 847, Rome, Ga., on the contract. These, with No. 84, all work under one contract. As to attendance, I think all members of any organization should be as persistent in attending the meetings as they are in getting to the job.

J. C. ROQUEMORE.

L. U. NO. B-86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

Every time your press secretary skips a month invariably some wisecrack will get up at the next meeting and say something like this: "Mr. President, has Local No. 86 got a press secretary?" And the president says: "Why yes, Brother Meade here is our press secretary." Then the Brother says: "Well, I looked all through the magazine and couldn't find anything from our local." Then I'm supposed to take off my toupee and cry, or something. Teh! teh! teh! Always belittlin'!

Well, I've intimated as much many times before, I don't believe in writing a letter unless I have something interesting or constructive to tell about.

Who cares, down in Houston, Texas, or out in Portland, Oreg., whether or not Joe Stoe's dog slipped on the ice and skinned his knees on the bark of a tree, or that Sid Lones finally got a winning hand in the rummy game down in the day room, or that Oliver Willy got "beamed" with the rung of a chair by George Drule at our annual stag banquet held Saturday, February 18, or that Leonard Jelly put cream and sugar in his bullion cup (he actually did) or that "Old Bill" Cook, now 80 years old, sang and danced (3 a. m.) so much at the banquet that he spent a week in Park Avenue Hospital recuperating, and is that guy tough! One night there was a heck of a breeze floating down the corridors and a nurse came in Bill's room and there he was with the window wide open and he sitting in front of it with nothing more than his night shirt on. Oh, they built 'em tough in the old days!

We asked Walt Wenzel how he happened to attend the banquet. He said, "I wasn't going to but when you get called for in a Packard you just got to go."

All I've got to say is that those members who "dogged" that banquet missed the best stag banquet Local No. 86 ever put on, and at a price to each member that was far below the actual cost of the affair.

Pat Cummings and other Brothers from Albany attended, as did representatives from

Oswego and Buffalo. Niagara Falls had their annual affair the same evening and could not attend, but that won't happen again.

But, again I say, who in Atlanta or Chicago cares a whoop?

Of course if I were gifted like Shapland or "Bachie" and could write a story about one of these happenings like they do that would be something else again. By the way, we haven't heard from "Shappie" in some time.

I don't know how many of you Brothers read the story in the November JOURNAL by Frank W. Hallin, entitled, "When Pension Arrives, Try Trailer Voyage," but it was interesting and we are looking forward to hearing about his next voyage.

We especially like that part on page 579 where he says that if the American people could live 10 years in the tropics they would learn "how to take it easy and not rush madly into the grave." We've got a few "race horses" here that should take his advice.

It seems like the boys out in California kicked up quite a fuss when they wrote how the Federation backed the "wrong horse." (See December JOURNAL). President Green offered a rebuttal in the February JOURNAL, but there still is lots to explain, according to those letters. We quite agree with Brother Charles Prindle, of L. U. No. 363, and if that's a motion he made then we'll second it for Dan W. Tracy for president of the A. F. of L. at the next convention.

At our last election labor lost one of its staunchest sympathizers in the defeat of Congressman George B. Kelly by a person named O'Brien. It beats all how the working man can "fall" for such stuff as is "dished out" for him in our local papers, especially two of the "rags" masquerading as "news-papers" here.

Kelly's record for labor was outstanding even before his entrance into politics. Then labor defeated him and elected a man whose record is already "starting to sour."

In the December JOURNAL we said "that the American worker will never function as a collective unit," and again we reiterate it.

Conditions are bad in Rochester, in fact there has not been enough work to put all our members to work since 1928, with the exception of the small "spurt" in 1937. Our city fathers don't believe in putting up new city halls or other public buildings, the realty board shudders with horror at the thought of a U. S. housing unit. Eastman Kodak company hires all their mechanics from Canada by the truck loads. In the meantime about 80 members of Local No. 86 wait patiently for "something to break" somewhere so that they can get some time.

Well, I suppose after Doris gets through with this she will have to take an aspirin, but at least this certain wisecrack can't get up on the floor March 24 and ask, "Mr. President, has Local No. 86 got a press secretary?"

"RAG BAG" MEADE.

L. U. NO. 96, WORCESTER, MASS.

Editor:

Our last letter to the WORKER was in the fall and some might think that the hurricane blew this local off the map, but we are still hale and hearty and doing business at the same stand.

In looking back over the last quarter and casting glances into the future we believe we are very fortunate in regards to the electrical construction industry.

The Big Wind did an enormous amount of damage to this locality, but we fared better than some of our sister cities in that we did not have any flood damage. Many of our well-shaded streets are now as barren as a desert in its absence of trees. Hardly a street was passable that night, and when the trees fell they carried along the overhead wires. The

loss was also very great to the small home owner and the industrial section. The "chimney experts" and "roof experts" that came into being the next few weeks should impress upon the public the value of our license law in protecting the public against these unscrupulous types of workmen. Many of these rebuilt chimneys fell at the next rainstorm.

Our contractors had all available trucks and men working in cooperation with the local light company in restoring service to the many homes that were in darkness. Radio Station WTAG lost all of their towers. They had two towers 365 feet high, and one was 265 feet high, and to have seen these twist in mid-air and then laid out on the ground would give one an idea as to the strength of the fury. They are now being rebuilt and all three are to be 375 feet in height. All the wiring of these towers is being done by the members of our local. We are proud that we have members who are willing to work at this height as we have heard that some of the towers are wired by ironworkers as the locals have not any men willing to do that type of work. In fact some of the ironworkers have made just such remarks to our men. The gasoline service stations also suffered much damage, and much of this replacement work is being done by our members.

Another high job is going on here. The Shepard Stores of Boston who operate Radio Station WNAC, which is the key station of the Yankee Network, is building a television station. All the station and antenna work is being done by our members. There is to be one mast 420 feet high and is to be 14 inches in diameter at the bottom and eight inches at the top and have 32 guys.

A new Woolworth Five and Ten store has just been built with one of our contractors doing the work. The Masonic Protective Association is building a six-story addition and a new Baptist Church is being built to replace one destroyed by fire. Work has started at the Holy Cross College dormitories and we have men working at the Grafton State Hospital for the Insane.

The Massachusetts Metropolitan Water Commission is having a tunnel built in the town of Southboro to be part of the system that conveys water to the city of Boston. This tunnel is being built by the West Construction Company of Montreal, Canada. It is to be about four miles in length and some 300 to 400 feet below the ground. Now this is another time when we are very proud of our Business Manager Samuel Donnelly. At our last regular meeting he reported on the conditions and the outlook on this job and it seemed dark because they had already started employing non-union men. However, a week passed and at the next executive board meeting he read off a report that surprised us all. The West Construction Company had signed an agreement covering all the trades with closed shop conditions and the prevailing rate of wages.

This good work was engineered in cooperation with the Massachusetts State Building and Construction Trades Council, but we feel that it was brought to a successful conclusion by our business manager. In the week that passed between the two reports Sam did very little sleeping, and travelled some 1,000 miles in his trusty car and used the telephone enough to have the telephone company declare an extra dividend. If he had any sleep he no doubt was dreaming and planning the next day's work. We wish to thank Business Manager Stringer, of Local No. 340, of Sacramento, Calif., for his very prompt service and cooperation in forwarding information requested by our business manager in regard to the West Construction Company who had been doing work in his jurisdiction. We believe that this is a big step forward in the Massachusetts labor

movement and what has been accomplished on this job can also be done on others. This job will mean two years work for about 18 men.

Sam was also appointed by our mayor to serve on the U. S. Housing Authority committee which has earmarked about \$4,000,000 for slum clearance in this city. This is a project which he also started when he carried the plan to our previous Mayor Sullivan.

We also have an ordinance committee working in cooperation with the contractors and the electrical inspector to draft a new city ordinance. This is a move we have been looking forward to for a long time.

In reviewing the year 1938 in the crystal ball and looking to 1939 we believe we have made steady progress and that we will continue to do so if we have the full cooperation of the membership of the local.

HAROLD MAGNUSON.

L. U. NO. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Editor:

When I last wrote to the WORKER my letter was devoted in large measure to the tragedy which had just befallen Rhode Island, the hurricane and tidal wave of September 21, 1938. That memorable occasion now seems far distant; life has resumed its even tenor and while the sorrow and ruin wrought is reflected in the pursuits of many thousands the event itself is no longer front page news. "Before the hurricane" and "since the hurricane" have become convenient phrases to fix time, but few care to discuss their nerve wracking experiences "during the hurricane."

The membership of Local Union No. 99 desire to make known their appreciation of the prompt response on the part of many other local unions to our call for assistance. The hundreds of Brothers from various parts of the country who came here in the days immediately following the disaster co-operated fully to restore service in the shortest time possible. We sincerely hope that their stay in Rhode Island proved profitable and enjoyable.

On February 16, 1939, Local Union No. 99 celebrated its thirty-ninth anniversary. A souvenir program given to the members states that the charter was granted to nine persons on January 8, 1900, by Thomas Wheeler, president, and H. W. Sherman, secretary, by authority of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The program also contained a brief history of Local Union No. 99, its accomplishments and aims. The occasion was celebrated at a banquet held in the Cafe Rouge, Dreyfus Hotel, Providence, and despite severely cold weather the members attended almost to a man.

At a recent meeting of the local the membership paid silent tribute to Pope Pius XI whose passing has elicited expressions of regret from leaders in all walks of life. His championship of the working class is well known, as also his efforts for peace. So zealous was he for the peace of the world that his unceasing efforts to realize it gained for him the title "Pope of Peace." Courageous and fearless, he condemned injustice, intolerance, and those who fostered them. His encyclicals are regarded in every quarter as the articulation of a keen, sincere and profound mind. Pope Pius XI is dead, but he leaves behind a priceless heritage. Some future day, this world gone mad, will find in his writings the road back—to sanity and Christian morality.

Some time ago I wrote about the closing of the Narragansett race track by the then governor who called out the militia to suppress an insurrection which was visible to no one but himself. That governor has been replaced by another of opposite political faith who has set to work to reorganize the various departments in the state. That fact may have some bearing on the slow down of

business here lately. At all events the immediate prospects are not bright enough to extend a welcome to Brothers of other jurisdictions, but we do hope that they will find enough to do wherever they may be.

JOHN T. H. MCBURNIE.

L. U. NO. B-125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

With Bonneville Dam only 42 miles away and several of the members working there, news of the project seems to be lacking. I understand bids for a portion of the transmission line were opened this week, but believe it concerned only preliminary construction work. The local papers occasionally print stories about the poor fish and their troubles getting up and over, or down and through, and there results a mild flurry until some official comes along with statistics and sets minds at rest again. The elaborate system of fish ladders and fish elevators makes quite a story in itself. From all reliable sources, they are working satisfactorily, but there is always somebody ready to say the old "I told you so."

Fortunate as we are out here, as to weather conditions, those little white things came floating down from way up there recently, and laid one of those white mantles. With the help of shovels, salt, warm rains and good "Old Sol," the snow left us and spring seems to be doing a pretty good job of coming around.

Work in all trades is being reported slow and poor, with all of us holding out hopes for brighter futures soon. An occasional report causes us to believe better prospects are in store.

We have recently had the pleasure of hearing speakers at our last two meetings, on the subject of "Technocracy." Although it doesn't soak in very well, it can't be ignored—and we're willing listeners. If any of the other locals want to have something to do some nice thinking about we suggest they follow this up.

Oregon's anti-labor bill is in effect now, which prohibits picketing, boycotts, speech and press, but organized labor is continuing to hold its own. Another bill introduced in the legislature would abolish all agreements which call for a closed shop in all trades which are not designated as skilled labor, or which do not require apprentice training. This measure was defeated in the house by a comforting majority.

This is it for this time and as someone or other would say, "May good luck dog your footsteps and the winds of good fortune blow you along."

ERWIN.

L. U. NO. 143, HARRISBURG, PA.

Editor:

Enclosed is a snapshot of a 100 per cent union crew working for the Benni Electrical Construction Co., of Perth Amboy, N. J., at the Harrisburg (Pa.) State Hospital. They are: Rear row, standing, left to right: William Gear, superintendent, Local Union No. 363; R. W. Emanuel, foreman, Local Union No. 143; Otto, Yost, Baron, Handiboe, Stevensky, all members of the building laborers' union; Donaker, Local Union No. 143. Front row, left to right: Whitcomb, Local Union No. 143; Nickoloff, Local Union No. 143; Clark, Local Union 143; Davis, Local Union No. 143; Benedict, Local Union No. 143. Newberger, of Local Union No. 143, a cable splicer, was not in the picture. "CLARK OF HARRISBURG."

L. U. NO. B-160, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

A new working agreement between the utility workers' Local Union B-160, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical



A 100 per cent union crew working at the Pennsylvania State Hospital includes several members of L. U. No. 143, Harrisburg.

Workers and the Northern States Power Company was ratified January 19 by the membership of the union and has been signed. The agreement, containing the 1938 and 1939 wage reviews, is probably the best union contract in the industry.

The pact will bring wage increases of approximately \$25,000 for 1938 and an additional \$11,000 for 1939 to the 700 workers involved. Local Union No. B-160 is granted exclusive bargaining rights for all Northern States Power (Minneapolis General Electric Company) employees within the classifications covered. Emergency time has been eliminated and such work will henceforth be paid for at the regular overtime rates, which applies to monthly as well as hourly paid employees. One additional holiday, Armistice Day, was granted, to make a total of seven holidays a year with pay. Shift workers will be granted days off in lieu of holidays. Other minor improvements in working conditions were recorded in a few departments.

The following will remain as they were in the first contract: Paid vacations and sick leave; time and one-half will be paid for overtime, with double time for work done on Sunday and holidays; and the eight-hour day, 40-hour week, with two consecutive days off each week.

Vice President M. J. Boyle, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, contributed greatly to the new agreement by his fine moral support and his attendance at several of the negotiation sessions. Local Union No. B-160 works in close co-operation with Brother Boyle at all times.

On the heels of the new agreement, the Northern States Power Company has informed Local Union No. B-160 that negotiations will start almost immediately for those workers in the construction department in the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company and in St. Cloud.

The first working agreement with the Northern States Power Company was signed March 3, 1937, following a successful eight-day strike in Minneapolis, which brought about the realization that the people working for wages do have a right to a voice in their economic welfare and the protection thereof, and laid the basis for the unionization of the N. S. P. Company properties, including St. Paul, Stillwater, Fari-bault, Mankato, Southwestern and Red Wing divisions, as well as Minneapolis and St. Cloud division of Minnesota; Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Fargo, Grand Forks and Minot, N. Dak.; as well as other utilities in this area, of which some of the places had minor organizations existing, but none of them were actually recognized or under agreement.

Local Union No. B-160 has reason to believe that if closer cooperation had existed in this area between the utility unions of the International Brotherhood of Elec-

trical Workers, it is probable that even greater gains could have been registered in the new agreement. G. P. PHILLIPS.

L. U. NOS. 210 AND 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

For the past several weeks we have been under the delusion that the groundhog did actually see his shadow, but with the thermometer down to 15 at 8 a. m. today we are now firmly convinced that the little rascal has been kidding us all along. A high wind is sending the hats of the unwary a-scootin' down the side streets at a great rate of speed. However, some nationally known weather prognosticator has promised us a warm, early spring, to all of which we say amen.

It looks as though friend MacKay, of San Mateo, led with his chin and now has all the California scribes in his hair. Ah, me, just another case of "when a feller needs a friend."

The current song, "Get Out of Town," is reminiscent of the old command barked by many a small town marshal to the bums of yesteryear—and it wasn't set to music, either.

The Grim Reaper invaded our midst and removed from the rolls of No. 211 Joseph M. Duffy, who was the chief of the electrical squad on the Steel Pier for many years. Our deepest sympathy to his wife and family.

This is Washington's Birthday and from the kitchen comes the tantalizing aroma of a cherry pie, all of which reminds me: Since last August we have been enabled to get catfish at least twice each week, thereby satisfying a craving of years. Nothing could be finer than a raid on the ice box and find a couple of catties fried a la Mississippi river style. Wash, please take notice.

The two nationally celebrated birthdays were productive of very large crowds of visitors, all of whom left a sizable wad of dinero behind which will enable the annual spring alterations, repairs and delousing to start on schedule. We hope the Million Dollar Pier comes through with another 20 weeks this year, as it sure wasn't hard to take. Ask "Oswald," Tom and Bill—they know.

Very sorry to learn that our old amigo, Charlie Forsling, has been laid up with neuritis for the past seven weeks. Here's hoping that he is up and at 'em very shortly. His brother-in-law, Parson Jones, sez that Scharlie is getting old and can't take it any more. And I trust that won't start a family fight, I hope, I hope.

I wonder what's become of Jimmie Gilbert from down in Fort Lauderdale; he has been among the absentees since 'way last spring. We sincerely hope that the cold weather hasn't invaded his part of the world and left him with frostbitten fingers, as we miss his cheery contributions to these columns.

I fail to see any reason why we should not sell airships to France, England or any country that has the cash to pay for them excepting Japan, Italy and Germany. But there should be a clause in all contracts whereby they become null and void should any emergency arise that would necessitate our own immediate need of new ships. It should also be borne in mind that both France and Great Britain repudiated their debts to us and all future contracts should be of the cash and carry variety.

According to all reports concerning the German-American Bund affair over in New

York, the swastika emblem preceded the American flag in the indoor parade. Assuming that information to be correct, the organizers, participants and propagandists should all be tarred, feathered and dumped off the end of the nearest pier. Who are they to find fault with how this country's affairs are run? And who are they to attempt to dictate how to run it? As Charlie McCarthy says, "Mow 'em down."

Reading of ex-President M. L. Purky, of Local Union No. 2, releases a flood of memories. Thirty years come this summer I worked for him on the Kinloch job in old Saint Looie. We were stringing messenger and many's the climb he saved us with his deadly accuracy with that ball and heavy cord. The ball was of hard rubber with a hole bored through it, dead center; the cord was then drawn through the hole and knotted on the end. It was a safe bet that Purk could lay that line over any arm or step he aimed for at least 98 per cent of the time. Yowsuh, a grand guy to work for. I wonder if he remembers me and my old sidekick, Lou de Young, who in addition to being a darned good lineman was a very clever buck and wing dancer. We bunched the job the week following Labor Day to make the river trip to Memphis on the proceeds of a good crap game held in the kitchen of the Four Deuces. The joint was raided that night, but Lou and I escaped the John Laws by crawling out the back window and hiding in the yard next door. Perhaps some of the old settlers mentioned in Brother Ready's letter can likewise relate a few tales concerning other nights at the Deuces. And, "Hello, Purky, old top! In case you can't recall me, I'll give you just a little tip. At one time you ran a gang for me 'ould Mon' when he was state construction foreman for Mom Bell in Illinois."

Last minute news flashes: The wife of Frank R. Flower, director of the Boys' Vocational School, just passed into the Great Beyond. She was a lovely little lady and will be sadly missed by many, many friends and hundreds of others whom she helped in her capacity as boss of the baby clinic here in A. C. Our heartfelt sympathy and that of the local to Frank and the family.

I note that the Misses Edith and Doris ask the scribes to be concise and I wonder if they don't really mean "and to know when to stop," a failing that many of us have.

Wanted: Two new brass rudders for ocean-going tubs. For further information apply to those sterling rear admirals of the Soap-Box Navy, Carrigan and Richmond, Venice Park and Absecon, N. J.

Best wishes to you-all, particularly to "Pop" and Mrs. Martin and "Slim" Allibone. And so long until next month!

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Electricians, howdy! When you receive this letter through this magazine, spring will be with us again, tra la. A long winter has again conceded to Miss Spring. Dandelions and fevers rule the day. And another winter has passed without the promised support from the Acme plant in supplying me with news for this JOURNAL. So I will continue as of the past and give you the news of those departments that are interested in seeing their members' names appear here.

Our veteran trouble clerk should try for a career, for his is the sweetest voice over the telephone that I have ever heard. Clyde Caldwell is the owner of this "Heigh, Ho! Silver!" voice. My left elbow has been caloused for years from holding a phone waiting for that welcome voice to greet me with

that long delayed response ("Trouble clerk!") Often I have thought that he would out-fumble me, but although my arm has been numb on numerous occasions, I have been able to outwait him just to hear that melodious voice say, "Trouble clerk!" It's music to one's ears, says I.

Ed Endicott, the master of all trades and sports, certainly proved himself a master at golf at a recent tournament. Ed was in at the refreshment stand two hours before any one else. I was there to greet him.

A few of our good Brothers recently got ambitious and attempted to tear down a sand pile built by others over a period of 40 years. A few got the idea that drivers weren't needed by the trouble men, so they attempted to cast them aside as one would a canceled stamp, and replace them with journeymen, after years of harmony in the trouble department, under the present system of one journeyman and one driver. I would hate to predict the results of placing two linemen together on these rigs. Could there possibly be the same harmonious feeling that exists today? While as an indi-

vidual I would be forced to abide by the ruling of the majority, or the company, I still think of these drivers who have given their life to their work and have gained these jobs through long years of service. Let us try to build up and not tear down.

Harry Hoover, the boy giant, and L. C. Sorgenfrei, the winner of many bouts with Old Man Winter, both took it on the chin for a knockout from Kid Flu. Walter Doley answered sick call for a few days.

The lowlands plus spring rains have driven Carl Shults back to the protection of our city sewers.

You boys in the garage, send me some news of a few months ago, and you boys up there in Mt. Clemens, Mich., Clester James and Bill Daugherty, howdy! And should you happen up to our fair city look me up. And you other boys as well. Please let me take a look at you. Larry Schaub, Jim English, Jack Johnson, Bob Stieh, of Detroit, greetings! and look me up sometime.

Now, Brothers, enjoy this magazine, for I am signing off.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

I was lucky enough to be chosen delegate to the fiftieth golden jubilee convention of the Michigan Federation of Labor in Detroit this month to represent the Muskegon Trade and Labor Council.

Much good was done at this convention. A resolution was passed that all effort is to be put forth to unite the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. Governor Fitzgerald was not given a very warm welcome, however, when he entered the banquet hall. As Brother Ted Williamson, of Lansing, told you last month, no one in the A. F. of L. here in this state favors his bill. But I see by our late paper he has tempered his statements. He tried to tell labor that his bill was for the good of everyone. He was trying to get at the C. I. O., but no bill that is passed can touch them, as they are engaged in interstate commerce. The only one to suffer would be the building trades of this state. You will find a copy of this law enclosed.

The Brothers of Local No. 58, Detroit, surely went out of their way to entertain

Annual Statement of Electrical Workers' Benefit Association

In compliance with the requirements of the Fraternal Act of various states, we are publishing below information contained in the annual statement of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association for the year ending December 31, 1938:

ASSETS		Rents	
Bonds	\$1,398,463.67	Profits on Sale or Maturity of Ledger Assets	70,310.04
United States and Canadian Government, States, Provinces and Cities	\$139,395.88	Other Cash Income	4,618.97
Railroads	46,267.27	Total Cash Items	8,178.54
Public Utilities	1,057,511.52		
Industrial and Miscellaneous	155,289.00		
Those subject to amortization carried at amortized values; those not subject carried at market values of December 31, 1938.			
Stocks	119,419.67		
Public Utilities	\$51,867.17		
Banks and Insurance Companies	36,559.50		
Industrial and Miscellaneous	30,993.00		
Carried at market values of December 31, 1938.			
First Mortgage Loans	2,345,777.45		
Loans maturing in six years or less	\$342,607.63		
Loans under Federal Housing Administration Amortizing Plan	1,138,168.00		
Loans amortized monthly and due in 16 years or less	865,001.82		
Collateral Loans	1,200.00		
Secured by first mortgages on real estate, par value \$32,040.78.			
Real Estate Owned	620,269.09		
Home Office Building	\$558,423.09		
Other Real Estate	61,846.00		
Cash in Banks and Office	619,568.02		
Interest and Rents Accrued	45,333.92		
Other Assets	78,001.40		
Total Admitted Assets	\$5,228,033.22		
(Furniture and fixtures, stationery, supplies, etc., are not carried as an asset.)			
LIABILITIES		Disbursements	
Death Claims due and unpaid	30,091.48	Death Claims	\$507,791.62
Death Claims incurred in current year and not reported until following year	14,550.00	Salaries of Trustees	9.00
Advance Assessments	15,281.10	Salaries of Employees	51,054.49
Other Liabilities	1,426.91	Insurance Department Fees	240.00
Total Liabilities	\$61,349.49	Rent	9,399.00
		Advertising, Printing and Stationery	736.57
		Postage, Expenses, Telegraph and Telephone	1,384.36
		Bond Premiums and Insurance	1,899.44
		Publications	217.00
		Expense Supreme Lodge Meetings	621.76
		Legal Expenses and Fees	2,710.59
		Furniture and Fixtures	12,391.15
		Taxes, Repairs and Other Expenses on Real Estate	44,218.70
		Auditing	750.00
		Cost of Examination	1,861.70
		Taxes: Federal, Personal Property, etc.	4,667.17
		Contributions	600.00
		Losses on Sale or Maturity of Ledger Assets	136.75
		Miscellaneous	31.25
		Total Cash Disbursements	640,720.55
INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS—1938		EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES	
Income			
Memberships, Admission and Reinstatement Fees	\$903,078.50	Number	Amount
Interest, Mortgage Loans	119,163.98	Benefit Certificates in Force December 31, 1937	75,748 \$45,790,900.00
Interest, Collateral Loans	218.31	Benefit Certificates written during the year	14,148
Interest, Bonds	87,680.56	Benefit Certificates revived during the year	59 36,550.00
Dividends on Stocks	5,715.50	Benefit Certificates increased during the year	7,472,300.00
		Total	89,955 \$53,299,750.00
		Benefit Certificates terminated, decreased or transferred during the year	9,774 1,315,825.00
		Total Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1938	80,181 \$51,983,925.00
		Benefit Certificates terminated by death reported during the year	654 510,775.00
		Benefit Certificates terminated by lapse reported during the year	9,120 805,050.00
		EXHIBIT OF DEATH CLAIMS	
		Claims unpaid December 31, 1937	35 \$27,108.10
		Claims reported during the year	654 510,775.00
		Total	689 \$537,883.10
		Claims paid during the year	577 507,791.62
		Balance	112 \$30,091.48
		Claims rejected during the year	72
		Claims unpaid December 31, 1938	40 \$30,091.48

the Brother members attending the convention, and they did a splendid job of it. Brothers Pat Zimmerman, Frank Caccia and Eddie Aspinall were plenty busy. Brother Joseph Francis Patrick Aloysius Dougherty, the Swedish member of Local No. 58, was the official laugh maker.

The ladies were royally entertained by Mrs. Blanche Aspinall, Cleo "Tony" Paris, and Mrs. Katherine Harris. Mrs. Harris is the widow of the late "Pop" Harris and grandmother of that famous Harris baby, Barbara Ann, who belongs to the Arcadia Avenue Harris'. A stunning woman, a marvelous personality, she is one grand lady, and "to know her is to love her."

Things have slackened up some and now the boys have time to fish—when the fish bite.

Found out something interesting in talking to a fellow that tends bar at Union Hall here in Muskegon. His name is Clarence "Slim" Morrow, and was at one time a member of the I. B. E. W. in South Bend, Ind., in 1907. Claude Hilderbrandt was the president and Muzz Linsay was financial secretary at that time. Slim was boss for the La Porte, Ind., Telephone Co. on a job there in 1908 and 1909. If any of the old-timers remember him he will be glad to hear from them, care of Union Hall, Muskegon, Mich.

Brother Ed Plunkett and Mrs. Plunkett have left for their annual sunning in Florida. We will miss them until some time in June. Brother Clarence Hague has taken his place as county inspector. We are very fortunate in that both the city and county inspectors here belong to our local. And we have two spares in case they are needed, Brother Bob Sweet and Clarence Hague. "Till next time."

TED CREVIER.

L. U. NO. B-292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Editor:

Well, the thirty-ninth annual benefit dance, sponsored by L. U. No. B-292, is past history—but what history in the making! Saturday, February 11, was the date that about a thousand pleasure-loving people—both young and old—will never forget. The weatherman started to put the affair in the ice box Friday night when he sent the mercury down to 25 degrees below zero. Saturday he had a change of heart and warmed up to about 15 degrees below, which put just the right zip and pep in our hearts. So away we go to the East Side Eagles' Hall where the dance committee had the two dance halls transformed into fairyland. Who would have thought after being out in the cool, invigorating atmosphere (that's just a good plug for our Minnesota winters) that four cold walls could hold such beauty and fun? And such happiness—never before has anyone seen so many smiles as those of the old-time dancers, dancing to the music of Tommy Thompson and his boys in the small hall, and the jitterbugs jitting to the tunes from Dean Nelson's Entertainers in the large hall. By the way, our two orchestra leaders were in the right crowd that night, as Tommy Thompson is a member of our sister Local No. 160 and Dean is the son of Brother George Nelson, one of the respected and loyal members of L. U. No. B-292.

At last, after these years, Brother Carl Velin had a little time on his hands during the dance and watched the balloons come down. This was mostly due to the kindness and sympathy of Brother Sam Eyrse, the official balloon dropper downer, who tipped Carl off just when the event was to happen. Quite a sight, Carl, don't miss it again.

Brother J. C. Montgomery did a little trading even, but to his sorrow didn't realize that he was at a marble counter instead of the old trading post until it was too late. Too bad, Monty, cause I was just coming 'round the corner looking for some.

Our hard working and highly esteemed stenographer, Mildred Lowery, won a beautiful floor lamp, and as she came to the front to claim it—wow—you've seen the kids with their new Christmas presents—faces flushed—eyes a-popping and smiles from ear to ear—well Mildred had them beat a mile and if she had had to walk 10 feet further I'll bet she'd never have made it.

The feature of the evening was awarding our door prizes. The contractors and jobbers donated 66 beautiful electrical prizes, and every member of L. U. No. B-292 thanks the donors for their wonderful co-operation to make this annual dance the biggest and best event in town.

It's too bad there wasn't a prize for graceful dancing. If so Brother Paul Bartholoma and Mrs. Bob Nelson would have swept the rest of the crowd aside and walked off with top honors, and no arguments from the losers.

Brothers Art Hogan and Clarence Terrell took the opportunity of having real good fun and really went to town, and what capers our two happy Brothers cut. It sure was a pleasure watching them enjoy themselves.

Brother George Andrus wrote the words and music to a beautiful tune entitled "On the Bay of Monterey," and Dean Nelson's Entertainers put it over with such vim and vigor that the crowd demanded more. It sure is a swell piece, George—let's have some more for next year. We know you compose for a pastime.

And talk about your surprises—who comes strutting in the hall but Brother Tod Hoban for the first time in 20 years. The boys informed me that you don't dance Tod, but they couldn't understand why you've denied the wife the pleasure all these years.

Members and friends of our sister locals joined in making the evening a big success. Brother Bill Heigel led the "utilities" from L. U. No. 160, while Brother Harold Morton headed the gang that makes those 100 per cent union-made Grant Batteries from L. U. No. B-1034. Thanks for coming up, Brothers, and we hope you enjoyed the evening as much as we did by having you present.

Someone gave me the information that Brothers Clarence Nelson and Al Kahn developed hickies, but as yet haven't heard whether they were the thin-wall type or just the good old fashioned conduit kind. I'll have to give you two boys the once over one of these days and see whether or not it's serious.

If I'm not mistaken our worthy president, Brother Ed Conway, also won a prize. If anyone hears how he did it let me know so I can check up on him and find out the ways and means. I've never been lucky enough to win a prize at any of our dances and I sure would like to know just how to go about it. I've got a beautiful silk lamp shade in the office that I'll give as first prize to the best solution, so get busy, Brothers, and don't let me down.

Here's a real good tip for next year's dance boys: If you want to dance with some one who really enjoys it and can trip a sweet schottische, put down the name of Mrs. Oscar Thue, and I'll bet my colored shirt that you won't regret it. And don't worry about Oscar—he's O. K.

As Dean Nelson's Entertainers started to pack up, after a very large evening, a dozen or so jitterbugs got down on their knees and pleaded for just one more hot number so they could top things off with the Big Apple. What do you suppose Dean and the boys did? They went to work and for 15 minutes they gave the kids the hottest notes they ever heard, and the kids in turn did the Big Apple like it never was done before. Those kids got a bigger work-out in those

few minutes than many a wire-grabber gets in a week. And did the crowd make a ring around them and enjoy it? Well, I've never seen anything to beat it. So it's thanks to Dean and the boys for sending a bunch of kids home with their cups of joy overflowing. From all indications Dean has a bright future as an orchestra leader, and some day you may all have the pleasure of hearing him.

And now it's a big "thank you" to the 60 Brothers who braved the elements to come out and help decorate the two halls, and for the work they did during the dance. It's the wonderful co-operation the dance committee gets from the membership that makes our dance a success year after year, and with that spirit prevailing L. U. No. B-292 will please our many friends who are always waiting for our next dance.

On the dance committee this year were Brothers Carl Velin, chairman; Bill Nessler, treasurer; Bill Dunphy, E. Pettit, Nestor Hill, George Nelson, Earl Nelson, E. Neprude and George Jacobson.

So long until next year, for another L. U. No. B-292 dance, but in the meantime don't forget L. U. No. 160 will entertain at their dance April 22, so let's all turn out for that night's fun.

BILL NESSLER.

L. U. NO. 324, LONGVIEW, TEXAS Editor:

Winter is just about over in this part of the country, and are we glad of it! Work has been very conspicuous by its absence here this winter. Most of the boys have made very little time at all, it is picking up some now, but nothing to brag about yet, although we are getting to work more than we were.

I wonder if Shorty Adcox, of L. U. No. 611, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., is the same gent I had the pleasure of meeting in Texarkana, Ark., last year when I was up there on that sub-station job. If he is will take this opportunity of saying hello to him. He certainly lives in a grand state. Lived there myself 11 years down at Tucumcari, or rather I should say near, it was the nearest town—just 36 miles away.

Well, Brothers, how about your local union and its officers? Are you cooperating with them and giving them the assistance that they deserve? I heard a gent say the other day that an organization was no better than its officers. There is more truth than poetry in that statement. The officers of any organization are the backbone of the organization, but they have got to have the material to build with before they can build an organization that is worthwhile. In other words you can't take a card man and make a union man out of him. And you have got to have union men to build a union. Brothers, stay by your organization and stay in there and help them in every way that you can. Who got you that raise in wages? Who got you overtime pay and all the other things that are in your contract? Well, I will tell you who got it for you. The union, of course. The company didn't give it to you because they liked you, no indeed, they didn't.

I know a man who got \$70 a month raise through the union, but can't afford to join the union because he isn't getting enough money to afford. I know another one right here in Longview that got a raise of \$35 per month through the efforts of the union, still he says that he hasn't got the money to spare to join the organization.

Now I can't see, for the life of me, how these boys kept from starving to death before they got these raises in wages, for to my certain knowledge they worked for several years for a lot less money and then can't spare a few dollars a year to help the boys along.

The only thing that you can do for these boys is a closed shop job, then you have got them on the run. We had them right here on our job that didn't need a card till we got a closed shop, then you ought to have seen them trying to get in. Couldn't take them in fast enough to please them. Well, anyway, I still think that we got some good members out of them.

I guess I had better ring off before I get the boys here in my eye about this letter and what is in it. Still, some of them do need to wake up to the fact that they aren't doing their part in the local.

RAY EDWARDS.

L. U. NO. 333, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Brothers William Faulkner, Walter Fisher and Karl Hincks have been elected delegates to C. L. U. to assist Brothers Howe and Nason. V. P. James, P. Kilmartin and Brother Arthur Gallant have received congratulations on births since L. U. No. 333 was last heard from in the JOURNAL. Brother Blumenthal did commendable work as chairman of committee to get laws relative to a minimum wage for women and minors. He got copies of labor laws from nearly every state in the union and turned these over to the State Federation of Labor's legislative agent, Brother A. F. Eagles, of Local No. 567.

Several new members were taken in at Berwick, Maine, when the C. C. P. & L. took over that property and, needless to say, they received substantial wage increases and bet-

ter conditions by becoming members of the I. B. E. W. A committee headed by President Philip Place and Brothers Ralph Irish, Arthur Nason, Leo Savage, Roscoe Wilson and Financial Secretary Paul P. Conroy made the 40-mile trip from Portland to initiate our new Brothers. We welcome them to Local No. 333 and congratulate them on this American way of labor relations.

The legislative committees will have a busy time at the State House as the state federation has a vast program for this year. Among some of the bills are amendments to the U. C. C. to reduce coverage from eight to one employees, compensation for occupational diseases, Labor Relations Act or "Baby Wagner Bill," wages and hours law similar to the national law, reducing the present 54-hour law for women and minors in industry to 48, changes in workmen's compensation law, making it compulsory for employers to cover their workers (it is now elective) and others.

Members of legislative committee are Frank Lynch, Arthur Nason and President Place. Local No. 333 has once again taken up and enacted benefit payment to sick members at \$5 per week, starting with first week and continuing for five weeks. Most of the members now have benefits from the C. C. P. & L. Relief Association. Our general manager, Fred D. Gordan, has left for his annual trip to the Southland. His duties will be taken care of by Assistant General Manager George Haggas. This reminds your correspondent that when Brothers Ray Boudway and Leonard Arbo went to Miami two years ago

they sent up to the line department a baby alligator measuring 10 inches. It has been necessary to enlarge his quarters and at the present time Superintendent Al. Jordan and his assistant, Forrest E. White, are contemplating further expansion. Boy, how that 'gator does grow. Wives of several of the members of L. U. No. 333 are taking an active part in the recently organized ladies auxiliary to the Portland Central Labor Union. Among them are Mrs. Eugene Gagnon, Mrs. Arthur Willard, Mrs. Eugene Houghton, Mrs. Howard Thompson, Mrs. Aldo Rumory and Mrs. Horace Howe.

Brother Tony Grant was recently married and several of the boys attended the reception at the bride's home in Buxton.

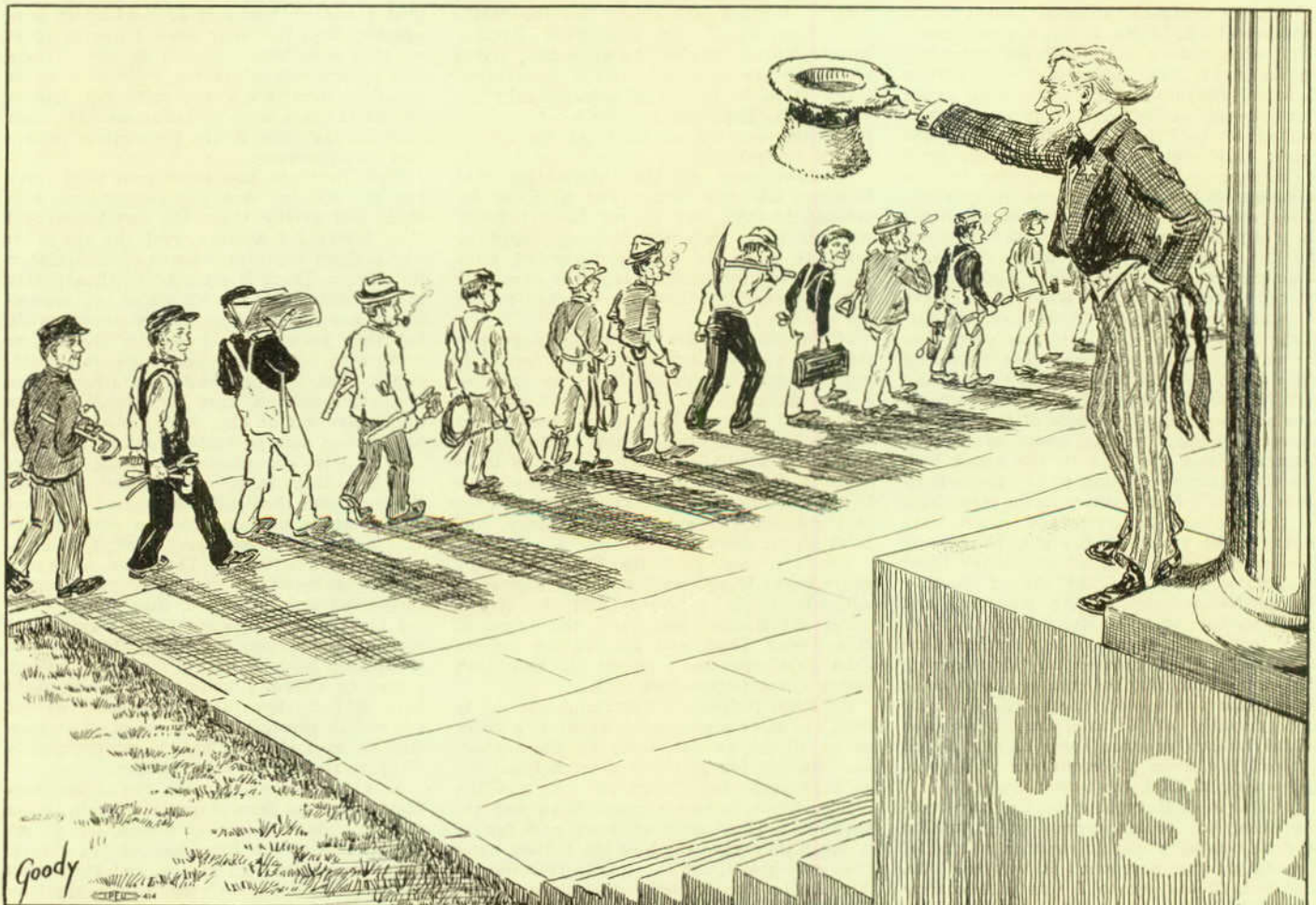
We have been hearing rumors lately about Brother Eddie Seymour. What about it, Ed?

Brother Niles, who is also Dr. Niles, is a qualified naturopath and his advice was beneficial to some of our Brothers at our last meeting.

The writer was recently re-elected president of the C. L. U. without opposition.

At this time there is another dispute on regarding clam chowder, as to whether or not tomatoes should be used. This will be fought to the finish Friday, March 3. Mr. Harry Tully, famous Philadelphia restaurateur, has brought his chef, Julius Savinese. State Representative Cleveland Sleeper, Jr., of Rockland, champion of Maine's clam chowder, claims it to be the best without tomatoes and will have as his chefs O. B. Brisse, of Columbia Hotel; George Nutter, of the Lafayette Hotel, and

THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE



Drawn especially for the Electrical Workers' Journal by Goody

Pierre Corbeau, of the Eastland Hotel. One of our Brothers, Charlie Forin, makes the best clam cakes but the writer has not contacted him about clam chowder. The writer's opinion is—make it without tomatoes and enjoy the whole clam flavor unadulterated. Will let you know results in next issue.

Secretary Ray Boudway has recovered from his recent appendectomy.

Well, boys, let us be 100 per cent union and buy union labeled goods and be served by union labor.

HORACE E. HOWE.

P. S.: Treasurer John Dimmer was given a rising vote of thanks for his work done in the March of Dimes drive for infantile paralysis sufferers.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Banff

Editor:

This crag-encircled village assumes international proportions as King Carnival reigns this week, amidst the snow-clad peaks of the Rockies.

Helen "Queen Gay" Kelly, of Butte, Mont., is a truly popular queen and her arrival, with her court of dazzling ladies in waiting, was the signal for an outburst of international "good will."

King Winter, too, paid homage to the beautiful Montana queen and presented her with glorious carnival weather. Just enough frost to make exercise enjoyable, and brilliant sunshine to make the southern and sea coast visitors feel at home.

While carnivals are generally associated with Mardi Gras and warmer climes, it would be hard to beat this snow-clad background of mountains and pine for the myriad colored lights, brilliant fireworks and the gaily colored costumes. Then the frosty air and brilliant sunshine add a natural charm to the rosy cheeks of healthy youth as they skate and slide and ski along the village streets.

A gorgeous ice palace spans the main street and is a dazzling sight as it reflects the sunlight. At night it is a fairy wonderland in the warm glow of colored lights. It will be here that the new queen will be crowned. The selection of a queen from the large group of beautiful candidates is a difficult task, but Muriel ("Pinkie") Marshall, of Edmonton, is a prime favorite. Victoria's candidate, Miss Marcia Prior, is going strong, however. This potential queen of the snows cleaned up in the snowshoe and ski-joring race. Next week she will be back in sun-kissed Victoria, play'ng golf in the Empress winter tournament.

This is Banff's twenty-third annual winter carnival and 10,000 people proclaim it the best.

Competitors in the different events hailed from all parts of the world and here comes the moral of the whole story. "People can get along fine together if left alone to find out each other's value." Dressed in their ski outfits, Canadians, Americans, Germans, Swiss, French, Swedish and what have you were much alike.

Things in Calgary, Alberta, the land of social credit, are much the same as ever. Visitors notice no change—much. Passports are not required to get in—or out—and no dividend is being paid—yet.

Local Union No. 348 jogs along nicely. We are all "old timers" now. No new members for so long that the goat will have lost its kick. Brother Frame, our veteran, went off to California for a holiday. I hope you are having a good time, Jim.

There is very little building going on here and there are only a few inside men in the local. Most of the members work for

the municipal light, the street railway and the government telephones. Meetings are regularly attended by the same corporal's guard—the rest stay home and let George do it.

H. C. DAW.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

Once again the executive council of the A. F. of L. is having a meeting in Miami and they are trying their best to keep our organizations lined up solidly and formulate plans for the improvement of labor in general.

At the same time some members of the International Executive Council of the I. B. E. W. are here. Our esteemed President Dan Tracy and Secretary Bugniet are here with them and I consider myself very fortunate to have the rare opportunity of meeting them and hearing them speak at a great building trades rally that we held on February 3. It was our regular meeting night, but we adjourned very early and marched to the Cinderella Ballroom where the rally was being held. We made quite a showing by marching to the place in a body, preceded by our standard bearers and banners. Most of the speakers were officials from the executive council of the A. F. of L. and gave quite a few interesting talks on the building trades councils. The rally was more or less a get-together for the associated building trades to discuss ways and means for getting some of the work that was slipping away. While the meeting was too short to really be 100 per cent successful so far as getting some plan or plans into effect, it showed by the large attendance that the craftsmen were really interested in trying to better their own conditions.

The idea for this building trades rally was first brought out by our business representative, Fred Hatcher, and credit should be given him for being the first to start the ball rolling, even though press of the local's business kept him from developing it, causing him to turn the details over to other competent hands. Quite a bit of his time recently has been taken up by the neon division of our local and he is facing quite a task in organizing the neon shops. With that he is being assisted by International Representative Wynn. A great deal of progress has been made towards organizing the neon shops and I believe the heads of the shops are beginning to realize that only in cooperation and harmonious relationship with themselves and the local union will they all profit together and not by cutting each other's throats and ending up with a cat and dog existence as they had before they were taken into the union.

Our esteemed friend and Brother, Edward Nothnagle, a member of the International Executive Board, has been with us on his vacation and while here attends our meetings. We are always glad to have our International Officers visit us. In fact, any Brother is welcome to visit us. As for work, that, as usual, is just seasonal and, as usual, not enough to go around very far. We have an enjoyable climate the year around and plenty of sports and amusements for those seeking rest or fun, so come and visit us if you feel able to.

A new horse race track was constructed in the record-breaking time of 48 days near Hollywood, in Broward County, which is about 13 miles north of us. The track was named "Gulfstream Park," because when one sits in the grandstand he can just about see that famous current of warm water, the gulf stream, in the distance, for the track is only about half a mile from the ocean

and the gulf stream comes within a mile or two at this point. It was in Local Union No. 728's jurisdiction and some of our boys managed to get work. (Thanks, 728, we always return favors.) After a record opening day and three more days of not so good records, the backer of the mutual money withdrew his backing and the track closed. This new track was running in opposition to the established Hialeah Park track and had to draw its trade from there. Of course, some people say it's dirty work afoot, but I feel that this section cannot support two tracks running at the same time and Gulfstream had to close because of lack of patronage.

By the way, all our dog and horse tracks and jai a-lai frontons are manned by our members.

Well, so much for my first attempt. Regards to Bachie and the boys of 211. Also regards to Johnny and Lou Marcianti and the boys of 269. I'll always have a fine remembrance of them.

BENJAMIN MARKS.

L. U. NO. 363, SPRING VALLEY, ROCK-LAND COUNTY, N. Y. AND VICINITY

Editor:

Another month rolls around and still there is nothing exciting happening in the line of employment. Several new jobs are starting, but nothing to become excited about. With the WPA cutting in on our construction work, things look anything but rosy for the coming months.

Our business manager, Brother McGuigan, and myself have spent considerable time in the investigation of the WPA as instigated by our Building Trades Council. The entire matter has a decidedly bad taste and our committee has unearthed many startling facts which will be presented to the proper persons at the right time.

Once again Local Union No. 3 is leading the fight in our industry for unemployment solution in the form of the 30-hour week. As we all know, the solution of the great problem of unemployment rests in the adoption of a universal shorter workweek to spread the available jobs among a greater number of workers. With the increased fabrication in materials and equipment every year, the workmen in our trade are performing their given tasks with less man-hours worked. Visualize if you can conditions at normal and no great unemployment problem, still there would have to be at least a 40 per cent increase in available jobs over our peak years 1927-1929 to take care of men displaced by machinery and improved methods of operation. As a progressive organization, the I. B. E. W. will lead the way in the only logical solution of this problem.

Brother McGuigan and myself had the honor of attending the gathering of Local Union No. 3 in their presentation of honor scrolls to their pioneers and veterans, this presentation taking place before a gathering of distinguished guests. As the speakers mostly all voiced their remarks over the air to the nation, no need to say who they were or dwell on what was said. However, an honor, indeed, it was to Local Union No. 3 to present such a gathering, ranging from the Secretary of Labor, Senator Wagner, William Green, our esteemed President Dan Tracy, to say nothing of a great many others of equal fame and importance.

We also on the following evening as guests of the switchboard manufacturers, attended a fine banquet at the Hotel Astor, where we had the honor of renewing our acquaintances with visiting Brothers from far and near. President Dan Tracy's remarks were certainly inspiring to the gathering and

made one feel proud to be a member of our great Brotherhood.

I see that William Green and John Lewis are making an effort to get together. Let's push this and see if we cannot salvage something from the strife-torn factions before any more damage is done. The power to force this matter to a head rests with the rank and file of both organizations, and I believe there are enough far-sighted members to see the agreement carried out. Not peace at the cost of surrender on either side, but by compromise and adjustment it can be done and must be done to secure for the laboring man of the United States his rightful place in our economic and political movement toward security.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE.

L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

The January JOURNAL's "Woman's Work" brings to our attention that there are so many opportunities within our grasp, but the lack of cooperation and lassitude keep us from benefiting by them.

"Boots" Robinett says the "good Brother" whom the board gave another chance, started him in the chicken business. However, he would rather have the money.

Evansville's letter in the January issue was very interesting to the old timers the world over.

Brother Flynn's parting thought from Local Union No. B-18 is something to study about. We sometimes wonder if the Brothers realize it when they are spoiling conditions in a good shop. Where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be blindered.

We have three linemen members who keep their dues well in good standing, even though we have no agreement with the city for which they work. We have the mayor's promise to a committee that these Brothers will get a raise, although the other linemen will not. Why pay your dues up, that card can't do us any good working here?

When volunteers were called for to attend the Building and Construction Trades Council at the meeting the other night there were no takers. And then when a few hold all the offices and act on all the committees—those so and so's run the local to suit themselves. Oh! You have heard that one?

I note the passing of one more old timer in the January list. Clancy Gill, of No. 226, Topeka, Kans. Clancy was the watch dog of the treasury for lo, these many years, and I know he will be missed by the members of old Local Union No. 226. He was small in body, but true blue and plenty big in heart.

The simile of B-1154, Santa Monica, of the small fat flock and the scrawny large one could be applied to several locals.

February 19 saw the formation of the Tennessee State Electrical Workers' Association, with Memphis, Chattanooga, Jackson, Knoxville and Nashville. All locals of the state are invited to affiliate. The officers elected were: C. E. Miller, Memphis, president; T. H. Payne, Chattanooga, vice president; C. J. Maunsell, secretary-treasurer; T. P. Loftis, Nashville, legislative representative; J. B. Kennard, Knoxville, sergeant-at-arms; C. C. Sutton, Memphis, chairman of the educational committee.

We are mindful of the tendency to glorify a person after he has passed on, but we who came in close contact with Brother Tommie Hansom spoke of him so highly during his lifetime it would be difficult to say too much good about him. Tommie was taken from us February 25 after 20-odd years' service in the union cause. He lived his unionism every day, was never too busy

nor was anything too much trouble for him to do for his fellow men. Few members here have not been directly benefited by this big-hearted Irishman who was no bigger than a handful of dirt. It is in truth ironical that enlargement of the heart took him from us. He has left us an example that will be hard to follow. For the last five or six years Tommie had been contracting with marked success, but unlike so many member-contractors, Tommie was always one of the boys. A smile on his face, a joke on his lips, a glad hand for all. He will be greatly missed in many places by all who had the good fortune to walk a ways with him along life's pathway.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

L. U. NO. B-465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a picture of one of the electrical distribution crews out of the San Diego office. Like all of the crews in this department, the gang is 100 per cent I. B. E. W. Don't be fooled by the serious expressions—the sun was shining in their eyes, which accounts for the downcast glances.

The electrical distribution department of the San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Company can be divided roughly as follows: Outside construction crews (such as the one shown in the picture), the electric repair shop, the electric meter shop, substation crews, and troublemen. The San Diego district is covered by four heavy crews, two light crews, five trouble shooters, two digging crews and a "bug wagon." This bug wagon is technically known as the termite crew, and their job is to inspect and protect the wood-work. Continual inspection and treatment are required to prevent the complete demolition of the poles and cross-arms of the overhead transmission system.

The repair shop utilizes the talents of more than 40 of the brethren, and the scope of their work is too varied and complicated to be described in a short write-up of this nature. This is the only shop on the property where the men work so energetically that no heating system is needed even on the coldest days.

The electric meter shop, with a personnel of 41 members, has the most modern quarters of any on the property. Everything streamlined, and a washroom copied from the royal suite on the Queen Mary. All visitors are shown through the washroom before any testing apparatus and equipment are even discussed. The rigid requirements on meter tolerances keep everyone on his toes, but the work goes on with never a hitch (hardly). The members in this shop are not afflicted with false modesty. They admit freely that they are the aristocrats of the department. "Where would the electrical industry be today without meters?" they ask. There is, you'll have to admit, no answer to that one.

The substation attendants are not so large a group as those mentioned above. The tendency is toward automatic subs, of course, and the number of men employed in this classification will be further reduced in a short time. Those involved are fortunate in having other talents which the company can use to advantage.

The northern dis-

trict, including Oceanside and Escondido, are pretty much self-sufficient regarding manpower. They have their own crews, troublemen, substation attendants, etc., and are usually able to handle all the work in their vicinity without calling for help from the big city. A word about the district troublemen will just about complete the picture of the department. Men in this classification are stationed at Capistrano, Oceanside, Del Mar, Escondido, La Jolla, El Cajon, Le Mesa, Chula Vista and Coronado. Electrical trouble of any nature is handled by these men. The number of jobs covered, and the number of miles traveled in a year add up to a staggering total. Both the district and the local trouble jobs are well manned. At least the men doing this work need have no immediate fear of technological unemployment. The automatic troubleman will probably be the crowning achievement of some electrical genius, but we believe (and hope) that this particular Steinmetz hasn't been born yet.

R. E. NOONAN.

L. U. NO. 466, CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Editor:

I have been trying to get around to saying something with regards to the report that came out in the papers a couple of months back about the naval ordnance plant at South Charleston. If you remember, there was a statement that the plant was to be reopened, but so far it has not really amounted to very much. All the activity there at present is a school being run by the National Youth Administration that has about 200 boys there at present. From all reports this school is merely to find out what trade these boys are the best suited for, not to train them, so I suppose that is some people's idea of putting the plant in operation, for that was the statement that was given out. Some of you may not realize what this sounded like to local people, for this plant has been idle since the World War and cost several millions to build. There has been a maintenance crew there all the time. I have been told that all the reports that Washington received give the impression that buildings and machinery were beyond repair, which is not true. In case of necessity there could be larger guns turned out here than the Navy has at present.

I suppose all the hot air that was in the papers was just a lot of election talk, for that is when the report was given. So I am just telling all of you so if the same trick is tried the next election, don't read your paper. Just throw it in the waste basket and save yourself a lot of disappointment.

From all the weather reports there are quite a number of bad storms over the



Electrical distribution crew for the San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Co., all members of L. U. No. B-465. Left to right, standing: Brothers Stewart, Johnson, Striker, Willard, Kokotek, Simard, Havens (foreman), Barrow. Front row: Hennessy, Row, Brown, Saladin, Marchese, Thomas.

country. This is one year that the groundhog didn't see his shadow here, for if he did he would have had to wear hip boots for about all the bad weather we have had was rain. That has held things back in general and business is not moving very fast.

If you recall a picture in the last WORKER of members of No. 466 on the picket line. I have an apology to make for one of the good Brothers in the picture. That is Crawford. If you notice, all the others had crowded in front of him and about all you can see of him is his head. Well, don't misjudge by that picture, for he is a very handsome man and when his picture was taken he had not been out of bed long and had not had a chance to go to a beauty parlor and get fixed up, so I am asking all to forgive that sour look on his face. I will try to get a picture of him showing just how beautiful he is.

J. N. STURGEON.

L. U. NO. B-477, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

Editor:

Having had the pleasure of spending a large part of this Washington's Birthday reading the February copy of the JOURNAL and trying to digest the contents thereof, I find myself somewhat at a loss to understand the point that Mr. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was trying to convey to the readers of that magazine. Being one of the targets at which Mr. Green hurled this open epistle, I feel that it is my privilege and duty to reaffirm and perhaps elaborate somewhat on the article written by me, published in the December issue of the JOURNAL, the veracity of which has been questioned by Mr. Green.

In his letter of January 20, 1939, which appears as special correspondence on page 30 of the February JOURNAL, Mr. Green quotes a small portion of my article in which I made the statement that we had received but little cooperation from our parent organization, the American Federation of Labor. In reading the paragraph immediately preceding the one with which Mr. Green found fault, it will be noted that I gave credit to all labor for uniting and putting up the valiant fight that they did. Had I thought that it were necessary, I could have gone into minute detail and further explained that every organization under the banners of the American Federation of Labor, and the railway brotherhoods as well as many independent organizations and individuals, joined together for the sole purpose of defeating Proposition No. 1. In writing that which I did, I did not wish to infer that the battle was won without the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor participating, for such was not the case.

In answer to Mr. Green's reference to the effort expended on the part of the home office of the American Federation of Labor, I wish to state that the financial assistance given by the head office as well as the advice and constructive criticism offered by many of the vice presidents and subordinate officers of the American Federation of Labor, is duly appreciated by the working people of California. These same people realize, however, that there is something drastically wrong in the leadership of such an organization as our American Federation of Labor when it will come out through the press and over the radio and openly endorse the political machine that was sponsoring the very bill that labor had united to combat. True, the election is over and the mud that was thrown in it has been forgotten, but the sorry part of it lies in the fact that every worker in California remem-

bers the issues of that campaign. Prior to the time that Mr. Green endorsed "Marble-top" Merriam for re-election, the American Federation of Labor was making real progress. In the utility field the I. B. E. W. was covering jobs that they had not been able to set foot on for over a decade; the employees of the utilities were becoming union-minded, and after looking the various employee organizations over, felt that the I. B. E. W. had more to offer them than any other type of organization. For the past 18 months I have had the pleasure of working with the international representatives in this district, trying to assist them in my humble way to gain an entering wedge in one of the large utilities serving this district. Splendid progress was being made and every indication pointed to a signed agreement by the first of last December. A lot of thought and study had been expended by the employees on that job and they were sold almost to a man on the I. B. E. W. However, that which would have been a glad rush into our organization was turned into a mad rout by the endorsements made by Mr. Green and others of the American Federation of Labor. I care nothing for the time and effort that has been expended by me in connection with the above organization campaign, nevertheless it will be remembered that the international representatives covering this assignment draw their pay and expenses from the per capita tax that we pay into the International Office and that as long as they have to remain here re-selling that which was sabotaged by Mr. Green's endorsements, they cannot be elsewhere performing work that is steadily piling up.

President Roosevelt's appointment of our worthy International President Tracy as labor's delegate to the South American Conference clearly shows that competent leadership is to be found in the ranks of labor. When a sore spot appears on the body, we immediately take care of it in an effort to have the ailing part healed. In a like way we should remove the diseased spot that is eating the life out of the common tie that binds us together in the American Federation of Labor. We do not find the successful corporations retaining the heads of the various departments after they have outlived their usefulness. They pension them off and continue to make progress. It would be well for us to adopt some of the policies used in everyday business to our own advantage before it is too late.

"SILENT" ROBBINS.

L. U. NO. 500, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

Everything seems to have taken a turn for the better here (we mean in unions). Our president, Brother Carlson, of Local No. 500, figured around corners and circles and we are happy to receive an additional \$500 life insurance. We owe many thanks to Brother Carlson and the other Brothers who cooperated with him in securing this insurance for us. Each Brother, we believe, has by this time secured his policy and read it, therefore, we won't go into any lengthy discussion. We will again say, however, we believe it was a fine thing to do. This insurance also does away with assessments paid by each Brother in the event of a death of a Brother.

Well, this rainy weather has given us all various kinds of jobs over at the plant. We are glad to see old Sol peek around the corner so we can stretch our legs again. Brother McCord is back on the job again, sure glad to see him.

Our locker rooms and showers, in fact everything over at the plant, have taken on a modernistic trend. We have even caught several old timers running an electric razor over

their beards. We haven't tried it yet, but feel the urge coming on. Even the showers caught our eye, and not having tried a new shower we reached over and turned on the water, and got it right in the face, hot! We stepped back and tackled it again, this time cold, and about that time some kind hearted soul turned on the big ventilation fan. Well, anyhow we got our shower. But now the showers are adjustable and excellent. It just goes to show good efforts on the part of the workers are appreciated by the management. We can't think of much to write this time. Oh, yes, we just happened to think just now. The women's auxiliary is growing and has its meetings regularly and they are always well attended. So we will sign 60 and see you all later.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Here, near the end of February, prospects seem brighter than in the month of January and we also feel that before long all the Brothers will be back working fairly steady.

About this time of the year all reports of building of the past year are in, statistics on the amount of work done by each individual craft have been prepared.

Taking from it a record of the total of electrical work installed by shops in Galveston, we find that 83½ per cent was installed by union electricians. This indeed is an upward trend over the year before.

On the last page of the WORKER, titled "On Every Job," we noticed maritime "Sparks." I join in with the Brothers and offer them a little praise. Local No. 527 has its division of marine workers and although this scribe does not follow that line, I know working 40 feet below top deck in the hold of a ship, alongside and atop of operating boilers in the midst of summer or atop a 60-foot mast in blizzard weather is not an easy lot.

Have just about covered everything of interest of happenings this month in Local Union No. 527 and when we next correspond, I feel we will be dulling tools aplenty.

V. L. SUICICH.

L. U. NO. 566, OWENSBORO, KY.

Editor:

This is a letter of appreciation from our local which was recently organized by Brother W. K. Wall, international representative, on December 6, 1938. Just two months from the date of our charter we obligated 33 new members, and we had the pleasure of having one of the oldest members to obligate these new Brothers, Brother E. L. Mitchell, a member of the organization since 1901, having carried his membership in various locals and being now employed at Owensboro and transferring to Local No. 566, made a very interesting talk before obligating these new Brothers. We were pleased to have a Brother of such long standing to affiliate with us and to give these new Brothers a talk on unionism.

We have about all the inside electricians in our local; we have the power plant about 100 per cent and all linemen of the utility company are 100 per cent in affiliating with our local. Which just shows you that a town can be 100 per cent union. Thanks to our international representative for his hard work in making it so.

At present we have only one member out of work and he is lined up to go to work real soon. We have a large new electric plant being built, new waterplant, new hospital, and a new bridge across the beautiful Ohio, where it crosses the Hoosier state, Indiana, connecting the hill billies with the hoosiers more closely.

Our local is going forward. We hope to be able to call on our sister locals for help just as soon as the work progresses on the new construction. So don't be surprised if we call you for some real good electricians who carry that I. B. E. W. card and are union at heart.

We surely do appreciate the co-operation given us by International President Dan W. Tracy, and International Secretary G. M. Bugnizet, in giving us all the assistance, and especially do we appreciate Brother Arthur Bennett, vice president of this district, in his help establishing a local in Owensboro. He has tried several times to make it, but he has put it over this time. Hope you will visit us sometime, Art.

The officers of Local No. 566 are: John T. Rouse, president; Anthony Lanham, vice president; Russell R. Harrison, recording secretary; Forrest Norris, financial secretary; E. P. Nicholson, treasurer.

Hope to hear from our neighbors.

CHARLES W. PENDLETON.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

Jerry Tyler's Birthday Party

Among the celebrities of this gathering, held on the twenty-second of January, was the only and original Jerry Tyler. He is the gentleman who put the salt in the Pacific Ocean and defied anyone to take it out. We also had with us Bob Lee, superintendent of electrical construction on the Bay Bridge, also Slim Herlass, superintendent of signal trolleys and third rail on the Bay Bridge. Among others who were there were: Arthur Gorman, Adam Cal Wagner, L. C. Perkins, William Wedier, V. C. McClure, D. C. Guffy, L. M. Johnston, E. A. Marsh, Bill Marsh, Charlie Butler, E. I. Durrell, Mrs. Guffy, Mrs. Kelley, Mrs. John Steele, Mrs. Gorman, Mrs. M. S. Stewart, Mrs. Grace Marsh, Mrs. Tinney Sutherland, Louis Desimone, Telley Brasseur, Barney Nieboer, C. B. Johnson, Bill Smart, Fred Knudsen, F. A. Thompson, Jim Blanchet, Tinney Sutherland, John A. McGrin, Mrs. Rose Tyler (hostess), Mrs. Durrell, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Charlotte Hickey, Mrs. Gussie Brasseur, Mrs. Alice Marsh, Frank Hickey, Frank Nelson, Charley Ross, Jerry Donahue, George Roemer, L. D. Wilson, W. R. Evans, Stewart Davies, S. A. Woolsey, Tom Meech, Mrs. McClure, Mrs. Donahue, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Whitbeck, Mrs. M. Marsh, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. John McGrin. And there were more whose names I did not obtain.

This event is the one day in the year Jerry says he can do as he pleases and just who is going to stop him? His pipe in one hand and his medicine glass in the



THE SUNSHINE AND GOOD CHEER COMMITTEE VISITS THE AILING BROTHER.

other, he started to unwind on several old-timers who were not there. He says, "There is Slivers, what's the matter he isn't here? Jack Barter was in 'Frisco last week, what's the matter Jack? and there is Johnnie Gates and Ann, in Chicago. They got a car, what's the matter, are they afraid of a little snow? Why, there ain't any snow between here and Sacramento."

We managed to get a few of the guests quiet enough to have a snapshot of them. The members of the group are, front row, left to right, Barney Neiboer, Telley Brasseur, Gussie Brasseur, Jerry Tyler, Rose Tyler, Charley Ross, Cal Wagner, Frank Hickey; back row, Bill Smart, Frank Nelson, William Wedier, D. C. Guffy, V. C. McClure, Arthur Gorman, Louis Desimone, E. I. Durrell, L. D. Wilson, L. M. Johnston, Slim Herlass.

In this picture, which caught Jerry unawares, the ladies were passing out Tom and Jerry. Ernie Durrell stands back in the corner smoking a cigar as big as life, but Jerry stands out in front.

At about this time Mrs. John Steele came in. We all sympathize with her, it being only two weeks since John passed on, and we all bowed our heads in remembrance of one good fellow and a real union man.

TOM MEECH.

L. U. NO. 613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

It is a pleasure to announce that our night school opened with a bang and is going strong. Every student shows a keen interest in the topics being discussed. These include wiring problems, the National Code and our city code, which surpasses the National Code.

Brother Dewey L. Johnson, superintendent of electrical affairs of Atlanta, was again elected president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades. He is sincere, straightforward, a level thinker and has the ability and tenacity to get things accomplished.

E. W. McGEHEE.

L. U. NO. B-659, MEDFORD, OREG.

Editor:

It is not an unusual thing, living under this present social, economic and political stress, to hear the remark "Where are we heading?" or "What does the future hold in store for us?" or "When will things start getting better?" Well may we ponder these things, and wisely, more often. Do I hear a lot of the Brothers say, "So what? What's the answer?" I thought so, and a fair question it is, too, and here is my answer.

As I read correspondence in the December JOURNAL it gradually came to me that here was a revelation of real importance. When I finished reading the last letter, it was a source of deep satisfaction to know that almost 17 per cent of the writers had in one way or another brought out the fact that there is an all powerful Providence above us to whom we must look for help and at the same time with gratitude for help already received. One writer was thankful for this "land of the free and home of the brave." Another looked at the world in general and wondered "will Christianity survive?" Still another made a plea for Christian unity, that the horrors being perpetrated in other countries might never happen here. Another spoke of the "Forgotten Man," who in reality was that Man born the first Christmas many years ago. In fact, the Spirit of Christmas (which is the spirit of true brotherhood) simply permeated the entire section set aside for correspondence.

Far be it from me to preach or "sermonize" but, Brothers, I believe that a few words straight from the shoulder will not be



Part of the jolly crowd which gathered for the annual celebration of Jerry Tyler's birthday by members of L. U. No. 595, Oakland, Calif.

amiss at this time, so with the hope that some benefit to someone, somewhere, somehow, will result, I am going to sound off for a few minutes. You all know as well as I, that as a rule most of us believe in a Supreme Being, that He is all-powerful and that we all live subject to Him and His will. Now, I think you will agree with me when I say that it is customary for us (most of us) to "hide our light under a bushel," as it were, when it comes to taking a public stand for or against matters concerning faith, religion, morals, etc. Those who are definitely against these things are the first to speak and those who make the loudest noise. On the other hand, we who are for these things seem reluctant to say so—even in a very quiet voice. Perhaps, because we are a bunch of tough old linemen and hard-boiled narrow-backs, we feel that we would be "sissy-boys" or "goody-goody boys" if we made such a public stand. If so, let's stop and really think this thing over. How many would refuse to shoulder a rifle in defense of our country? None, of course. Why? Because we all have that physical courage necessary to fight for what is right. Now—did it take physical courage for 17 per cent of our correspondents to take the stand they took in their letters? No, it did not, but it did take a generous supply of mighty commendable moral courage and that, Brothers, is an example so fine that none of us can afford to overlook it.

In other words, we Brothers of the I. B. E. W., as a part of the great fraternal order of labor, have within our organization the ability to set an example which, if followed, will lead us away from strife and trouble instead of continuing in the direction we are now headed. In reading over those letters the fact is plainly evident that the moral caliber of our membership is something of which we can be justly proud. They reveal character of the highest quality, a fundamental requirement for any good example, and they demonstrate clearly the possession of "courage of one's convictions" which is the basic motivating power to any good cause. So, Brothers, let's throw off this cloak of lethargy under which we are hiding and put to work these latent powers we have at our command.

To illustrate my point, let us take a theoretical case. For instance—are we using to the best advantage the tremendous power that the shorter workweek has given us? Are we spending these extra "off duty" hours in a constructive manner, or are we wasting them? Did you ever stop and give serious consideration to the possible results if these extra hours were spent in building up and developing a "father and son partnership"? On first thought you would probably feel that such a partnership would not have a very far-reaching effect, but let us look at it from the standpoint of our international order. Conservatively speaking, I would say that 100,000 of our total membership are fathers to an equal number of adolescent or pre-adolescent sons. Let us suppose that a certain week end during the summer be set aside for each father to take his son and one or two invited chums for an overnight hike, camping trip or what have you—no fuss or feathers, just sleep out, eat out and be pals. Continuing our theory, let us assume that all these fathers carried out this plan and we can now examine the results.

The first result would be that close to a quarter of a million youngsters would be off the streets (if that is their usual playground), out of ordinary daily dangers and away from the Saturday "gang" environment and temptations. Instead, they would be enjoying a new experience that would long remain a happy memory. Constructive su-

pervision of the outing by the father would result in mental and physical benefits too numerous to mention. The second result would be the stimulating of that intangible bond between father and son which is so vital to the adolescent, yet which is usually so shamefully neglected. (I would like to enlarge upon this particular point, for I think it worthy of considerable discussion, but time and space do not permit at this writing.) The third result would be the neighborhood fathers and sons following the example set by Mr. Electrician and his son who live just around the corner. Does this third result tell you why I included "one or two invited chums"?

So far in this theorizing I have considered only our own organization, but suppose all labor organizations would fall in line with such a plan, what result would we have then? In short, we would be dealing with two or three million children, or a fair percentage of those who some day will take over the responsibility of business and government in this country. I cannot see how it is possible for a greater power to be put into the hands of labor and I know of no other group or organization except labor that could properly and safely wield such a far-reaching influence. Labor qualifies because it is the foundation and backbone of the nation and because its basic principle is the betterment of the brotherhood of man.

I will have to admit that this has most of the earmarks of a sermon, but it is not intended as such. I feel that this whole thing ties in directly with hours, wages and conditions; for, after all, what do we gain by fighting year in and year out to improve the working man's status only to let the results flow out through a gaping hole in the back wall of the national economic and moral structure?

H. H. MILLER.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

February is the birth anniversary of two of our country's greatest citizens. Washington, who led the Continental Army in war to free the country from oppression, afterward served as the Union's first President. The union of the several states, by adoption of the Constitution, became the United States of America.

Thus our country passed without civil revolution or a military dictator from anarchy to order, from weakness to strength, from death to life.

In 1860 the country was faced with another great crisis. Out of the West came "Honest Abe" Lincoln to serve as President of the Union, with the burning desire to preserve it at any cost. Lincoln, "the laborer," in earlier years was noted more for his brawn than his brains. Lincoln, "the laborer," whose 400 rails had to be split for every yard of brown jeans, dyed with white walnut juice, that would be necessary to make him a pair of trousers. Lincoln, the store clerk, where he received the name of "Honest Abe" because of his sterling honesty. Lincoln, the legislator, the lawyer, now the President of the Union, charged with its preservation before God and man.

In his message to Congress, July 4, 1860, he compares the present crisis in which the Union had to be preserved with the crisis in which the Union had been formed. His stand in regard to labor is voiced in his message a few months later, in which he said, "But there is one point, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of government. Labor is prior to and independent of capital.

Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is and probably always will be a relation between labor and capital producing mutual benefits."

During the Civil War, from Europe came threats in plenty. Only one group voiced approval—the thousands of Lancashire workers, unemployed and starving because the spinning mills were closed for lack of cotton. These men thanked Lincoln for his services to the cause of humanity. These men understood Lincoln, who was one of their own kind and after their own heart, this man who had said "Wealth is a superfluity of things we do not need." There were those who would have betrayed Lincoln for their own personal ambitions. The "laborer's" work was finished; the Union was preserved. Cruelly assassinated, one of the greatest souls to tread the earth passed on to immortality.

J. T. WILLIAMSON.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

With Congress in session and all of the important business before that body, business that is vital to the future of the country, yes, to the very existence of the nation, this humble citizen and taxpayer, one of the lowly, just a mere worker but a citizen just the same, reflects with some misgivings on the utter lack of comprehension on the part of some of the members of the Senate. These reflections being partly caused by a write-up in one of our local papers, to wit:

"Senator 'Blank' makes address before club." The comment goes on to say that this learned and august personage, one who had been much in the public print recently, having been invited to speak to this club had accepted and gently reminded the members of said club that the price he would charge for such an appearance was \$100 and expenses.

How absurd! Are the Members of Congress embarking on a venture to supply the country with a group of public speakers? Or are they supposed to stay in Washington and attend to the affairs of the nation? Of course we all realize that it is necessary to make as much money as possible other than their small stipend collected yearly from the government, only \$10,000. That small amount will not keep them in the style they have been accustomed to, so it is necessary for them to make forays into the field of the public speaker.

The comparison that is obvious to any government employee is that they are employed by the government just as we in the civil service and are well paid for their services, as I see it. What would be the consequences if a navy yard worker were to absent himself from his job for two days in order to make a little extra money? We all know just what it would be. Nevertheless, the comparison is there, however far-fetched it may seem.

And strange as it may sound, this practice seems to be the custom in Congress, as the public press in the past two months reveals that no fewer than 12 Members of Congress have made speeches, not pertaining to business in Congress, that required their absence from Washington.

And a significant fact is that most of the Members of Congress mentioned are members of the Democratic party, who have opposed the present administration and have constantly opposed legislation favorable to labor.

What can we expect, when such issues as

national defense and its related problems, such as the much discussed expenditure for the fortifying of the island of Guam, the expansion of the air force, etc., with some of the members of both Houses of Congress off on speaking tours? Heaven help us, because Congress cannot.

PAUL R. LEAKE.

L. U. NO. B-749, LA CROSSE, WIS.

Editor:

One New Year's resolution made by Local No. 749, of La Crosse, Wis., was to join the ranks of the progressive locals of the I. B. E. W., who through their correspondents help to make our magazine interesting and instructive by appearing regularly in the Correspondence section.

To these locals especially, and to all other locals of our great organization, we extend greetings and hope for the best of success in their work during 1939.

By way of introduction, Brothers, Local No. 749 comprises the electrical and gas employees of the Northern States Power Company, of La Crosse, Sparta, and Viroqua, Wis., and Winona, Minn., also the telephone employees of the La Crosse Telephone Company.

We believe we have as fine a group of men and women dedicated to the work and aims of organized labor as can be found anywhere. Collectively and individually they take an active part in the civic life of their grand old city; and through their representatives on the La Crosse Labor Council, do their part in advancing the workers' standard of living and in elevating the industrial life of the city.

La Crosse, Wis., is situated in the western part of the state on the bank of the Mississippi River, and truly lives up to its name of La Crosse, the beautiful. Its industrial life dates back to the stirring logging days of Wisconsin. Great progress has been made since those days, and today La Crosse is a modern industrial city of over 40,000 population. Steady progress in civic achievement has been made from year to year and is the result of active co-operation by capital and labor.

Truly, La Crosse sets an example of co-operation of capital and labor. We predict an industrial city of over 100,000 in the not distant future. Labor is strongly organized in La Crosse, and by wise and careful leadership has encouraged the establishment of many lines of industry without sacrificing one forward step that labor has made in the past. I think enough has been said to let you know that we love La Crosse and consider it the best city of its size in the country.

The past month or so the main business of President Howard Kelly and Business Agent

Clifford Witchen, together with the executive board and advisory committee, has been our new agreement.

Many long hours were spent in drawing up the agreement and meeting with the different departments relative to wages and working conditions affecting the different departments.

I know I voice the unanimous opinion of Local No. 749 when I say that we have as fine a group of officers as can be found anywhere. Patient, intelligent and courageous, these men are the type who mold a strong union, command respect from the company executives and receive undivided support from union members.

Brothers, I believe you are aware of the attacks being made on union labor by "organized farmers" before the state legislature and each one of you owes a duty to yourself and family to combat this "Dark Age" philosophy. One statement made was that if labor was paid less more people could buy butter, eggs, milk, and meat—thereby helping the farmer. God help the country if we have such leadership, or even representatives, in our state capitol who will listen to such un-American drivel.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, Brothers, and in union there is strength. Can you visualize conditions in this country without organization if the above philosophy ruled the destiny of labor?

Our company has ended the year, especially in this division, very successfully—and this success is in no small part due to the loyal efforts of the employees.

We assumed the duties of your correspondent with a deep sense of responsibility; and to do justice to your work and efforts, we appeal to you to inform your scribe of all news pertaining to our local—both personal and of general interest.

W. C. REUKAUF.

L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

It seems as though the men that should be the most interested in the fate of organized labor are those who care the least.

Every branch of business organizes for betterment of their particular branch and their first act is to start a "war chest" to carry on a ceaseless campaign against labor. Politicians are noted for selling labor down the river and the law usually asserts its strength against labor.

While against this unlimited parade of wealth, talent and force, 90 per cent of the members of unions sit complacently on their broad sterner, too indifferent, too lazy and too selfish to attend the regular meetings

of their own craft. As long as they have a job, receive wages and are not disturbed, the attitude is "Oh, —, why should I worry?"

But what a difference when the boss begins cracking down, wages or hours are cut and working conditions begin getting tough! Then they flock to their executive board, crying in loud, anguished wails for action, and action in 20 seconds.

Sad that men never stop to think during the good times that companies keep a wise eye on unions and if they learn that the members have lost interest, attendance

dropped to a mere handful, dues in arrears, it is perfectly safe for that company to apply the heat when the going gets tough, for a union that does not have the strength of cooperation, attendance and paid-up dues during the periods of prosperity soon becomes a demoralized mob during times of stress. It is a crying shame, the badge of dishonor, that men join a union to help themselves, take a solemn obligation, help elect officers, then go home to sleep for two years until it is again time to elect new officers.

These same men will get up at four o'clock in the morning, drive 10, 50 or even a hundred miles, lie half submerged in icy water the greater part of the day in order to blaze away at one or two inoffensive ducks; will spend hours in an auditorium so blue with smoke they cannot see 10 feet and so thick with the odor of unwashed humanity that any self respecting germ would move, and pay two bucks for the privilege of seeing two fellows swat the everlasting tar out of each other, or will sit all afternoon in a blazing summer sun, swilling pop and wolfing indigestible conglomerations of hot dog and peanuts, yelling themselves hoarse at the antics of 22 men they paid good money to see swat a stuffed horsehide over a fence, but—

These same men will not devote three hours of an evening to assist the cause they profess to believe in, and their dues are about as much of an obligation as a kiss to a day-old infant. Truly, the ways of man are hard to fathom!

Work is still about as easy to find in this vicinity as fleas on a society dog's back, and those of our fellows recently laid off are existing on the 15 bucks per week so generously provided by employers since the Social Security Act, and the REA jobs are still in the tentative stages. So, don't come to Nebraska for line work!

Our hall committee gave an annual stag party, at which the stags were just about as numerous as they would be on Forty-second and Broadway, New York. The same little group, representing about one-fifth of the membership, were there as they always are at any meeting, the rest Lord only knows! But our invitation proved intriguing enough to cause Roy Brewer, president of our State Federation, to drive 110 miles to be with us, as did Robert Garrity, international organizer, while Mace Brown, president of the Central Labor Union, and Frank Painter, of the iron workers, found the necessary few minutes between meetings in Omaha and Council Bluffs to drop in for a sandwich and a brew. Mr. Page, of Ma Bell, showed movies of the New England hurricane and the process of making wire, through the courtesy of the Bell System. Lunch was served and the rest of the evening was devoted to poker, or just plain "gabbing."

Yours for the day when being a union man means considerably more than just carrying a receipt, usually three months in arrears.

"THE RAMBLIN' KID."

L. U. NO. B-773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Canadian "Wagner" Legislation

Editor:

Whenever legislation has been proposed in the federal parliament at Ottawa having as its object establishing by statute the right of workingmen to organize in unions of their choice and protecting them against unfair labor practices, the objection has been promptly raised by the federal government that such legislation comes within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures and not of the federal Parliament. The federal government has not been allowed



L. U. No. B-749, of La Crosse, Wis., presents this beautiful float of a full-rigged ship.

to escape its duty in this matter, however, since each session Mr. Woodsworth, leader of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (the Farmer-Labor Party), has introduced a bill to amend the Criminal Code (criminal law in Canada being the exclusive field of the federal Parliament) by adding the following section thereto:

"502A. Any employer or his agent, whether an individual person, company or corporation, who (a) refuses to employ or dismisses from his employment any person for the reason that such person is a member of a trade union or of an association or combination of workmen or employees formed for the purpose of advancing in a lawful manner their interests and organized for their protection in the regulation of wages and conditions of work; or (b) seeks by intimidation, threat of loss of position or employment, or by actual loss of position or employment, or by threatening or imposing any pecuniary penalty, to prevent workmen or employees from belonging to a trade union or to such association or combination; or (c) conspires, combines, agrees or arranges with any other employer or his agent to do any of the things mentioned in the preceding paragraphs; is guilty of an indictable offense and liable, in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to not more than three months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour, and in the case of a company or corporation, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars."

Up to date the bill has not been allowed to reach a vote, but it is again before Parliament at the present session and trade unionists are watching its progress with interest, and especially so in view of the fact that a federal election is generally expected to be held this year.

Canadian trade unionists, who are having thus to wait an unduly long time for the elementary protection which such legislation gives to the trade union movement, are watching with much concern the movement in the United States seeking to amend the Wagner Act. For legislative ways that are dark and legislative tricks that are vain, the "heathen" and reactionary legislator is peculiar. One of his favorite tricks is to agitate for amendments to the legislation he dislikes, hoping that by the reopening of the matter and by the multitude of amendments proposed he and his friends will be able to insinuate a sufficient number of amendments of such character and at such strategic points as will have the result of weakening if not completely emasculating the legislation.

We believe that the Wagner Act in the United States has had much good influence here in creating public opinion favorable to the passing of such legislation in Canada and we are a little anxious lest in the amending process in the United States some good ground be lost. Certainly any such result would make desirable legislative progress along this line difficult on this side of the border.

It does one good to read of the progressive step taken by labor recently at Lima, Peru, and particularly that our President Dan Tracy played such a commendable part in the proceedings.

We hope labor will one day take a more active part in the world policy. In international affairs, as in the field of medicine, prevention is better than cure, and labor has a vital part to play in laying such foundations as will prevent the useless and brainless economic waste of war, and preparations for war, to say nothing of all the horror and cruelty involved. Labor has everything to lose and nothing to gain should the red glare of war again begin to glow, and we

hope the fine work of Brother Tracy in endeavoring to make the two Americas safe for peace and democracy will be but the beginning of such efforts. The writer sailed out of New York as chief electrician of the first United States armed ship to enter the Great War, but hopes that the intervening years have taught us sufficiently about war's cost and international labor fraternity that we will not again see the trade unionists of one country engaged in arms against their Brothers of other lands.

W. J. COLSON.

L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

Greetings from Local Union No. 794, Chicago, representing the interests of our craft on the Illinois Central, Michigan Central, Western Indiana and the Chicago Belt Line Railroads.

News from the Chicago district is mostly good news. No sickness or accidents reported for the February JOURNAL. No one hospitalized at present; weather fine; business slowly picking up; a few shop men being called back; disputes, for the most part, being handled promptly and fairly. The old bugaboo of who holds seniority where, when men are juggled around from one seniority point to another, has again raised its head on the Chicago Terminal, with curious results. The self-styled "Three Musketeers," in a 20-minute rehash of their troubles over this ambiguous ruling, before the members of No. 794, on January 19, again demonstrates the urgent need for clarification of this much abused rule.

Straws in the wind:

Michael Pollack, secretary, announces a new contract covering 10,000 members of the Community Retail Stores Association and the Grocery Clerks' Union No. 1248, an A. F. of L. affiliate, with 3,400 members in Chicago and Cook County. The contract calls for a reduction from 57 to 48 hours per week; a \$2 boost in the minimum for female clerks and a 5 cents per hour raise for both sexes. A non-strike clause and provision for arbitration is included in the agreement.

Off hand, members of this craft, far re-

moved from the grocery business, might inquire what interest, if any, does this contract hold for us? It does interest us mightily, because, while this particular contract is not the first instrument negotiated by an A. F. of L. affiliate in which a non-strike clause has figured, it is, by virtue of the 10,000 employees affected, of far-reaching importance to organized labor in general.

Strikes are, and always will be, of incalculable damage to employee and employer alike, with the brunt of the burden always falling upon the shoulders of those least able to bear it—the employee. Let us not only hope, but individually work to that end, that in the not distant future we may reach that Utopia of accord where a non-strike clause may, with perfect safety, be inserted in every contract between employee and employer.

The men of today who make up this great army of organized labor are doing more serious thinking for themselves than ever before. The organized worker is better informed on national affairs. He reads the papers; listens to the radio; talks politics with his neighbor going to and from work, and finishes the discussion with his wife over the supper table. He goes to the polls knowing whom he is going to vote for and why. He has a good memory for past performances and is outspoken and critical of those in high office who, by intent or otherwise, have betrayed the trust labor reposed in them. He wants no "isms" in government. He does want a sane and sensible administration of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Former Governor Frank Murphy, defeated for re-election by the voters of Michigan in a sweeping repudiation of his support of the C. I. O. sit-down strike program, has reaped the reward of blind obedience to the New Deal policy of supporting John L. Lewis and his C. I. O. by being appointed to the post of Attorney General.

Obviously this appointment of Frank Murphy to a seat in the President's Cabinet is anything but favorable to the interests of the American Federation of Labor.

Madam Perkins, in her annual report to Congress, exhorts the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. to make peace for their own good as well as for the sake of national prosperity. Nobly, if rather smugly spoken, Madam Perkins, but we fear impossible of achievement under present conditions. It is well enough for you to exhort the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. to quit fighting, make up and be good boys, but when, for the offense of fighting, you figuratively slap the C. I. O., in the person of dear Mr. Lewis, gently on the wrist, smiling on him the while because it hurts you more than it does him, and then for the same offense take the A. F. of L. out behind the barn and proceed to kick the living daylights out of him, well—that kind of like it or lump it treatment does not go so well with the boys of the standard labor organizations. Your favoritism of the C. I. O., the tolerance you continue to show the communists who, under the New Deal, have found their way into key positions of many government bureaus, and the hand of fellowship you extend to Harry Bridges, agitator, communist and outlaw, is quite naturally resented by them. No, Madam Perkins, we may be long suffering, but we are not so easily taken in. We have no use whatsoever for the emissaries of red Russia and we do not propose to shake hands with them, no matter what form of disguise they assume; no matter how many of them, presidentially appointed, walk the sacred halls of justice and sit in high places, administering the affairs of the National Labor Relations Board with their tongues in their cheeks and utter disdain

From a Hospital Bed

Fellow workers, I just want to say I am not a speech maker or a poem writer but I can give you some good advice.

Now you men who are older than I am might get a little good from this, too. No doubt you have more experience at some things but there are so many different kinds of experience in your line of work that you have never thought of. If you never had hospital experience or witnessed death or sufferings—well, that is something to think about.

Now listen, fellows, there are two lanes in all roads and if you are in the wrong lane, you are liable to get wrecked. I mean by that, you fellows all have dangerous jobs and anyone can have accidents. I did but I was in the right lane. I was one of the I. B. E. W. boys but if I were an M. E. W. A. I would be helpless for the I. M. E. Company has no cripples. They have cripples but they don't keep them around. So think this over for your family's sake.

C. A. HAVLIN,

L. U. No. B-9, Chicago.

for the rights of organized labor as represented by the American Federation of Labor.

No, Madam Perkins, decidedly no! We do not like your communist playmates, so we will just stay in our own back yard where it is nice and clean, and give you a chance to do a little housecleaning on your own account. After that is done, we will be glad to talk business with you.

DELL BARNHARDT.

L. U. NO. 823, ALLIANCE, OHIO

Editor:

To my knowledge, we never have had any letter in the JOURNAL from our local union. We have been reorganized now for two years and all are happy to say so.

While our local is small, we have good attendance and have work well under our control in this vicinity. Although work is not plentiful, all the boys are working at least part time. We have just finished the new Mount Union Theater, which was a union job throughout.

Together with our families, our union contractors, our inspector and their families, we held a social party on January 27, entertaining 52. The affair was held in the Odd Fellows Temple, 744 East Main Street. A committee consisting of A. J. McCrea, J. W. Hyatt, J. C. Reisch, R. A. Johnson and R. W. Edwards had arranged a program of pictures and bingo for the children and bridge and 500 for the adults.

At a late hour a bountiful buffet lunch was served by the wives of the committee, after which many requested we have more such gatherings, which we intend to do. We believe in close harmony and cooperation with our members and our employers. Our slogan—"The more we get together, the happier we will be."

A. J. ("Mac") MCCREA.

L. U. NO. B-843, SCOTTSBLUFF, NEBR.

Editor:

Local Union No. B-843, with approximately 80 members, has signed its first agreement with the Western Public Service Co., dated October 1, 1938. The agreement included 60 raises and various improvements in conditions. The meetings are held the first Wednesday of each month, usually at Bridgeport, which has a central location. Considerable interest is displayed by the members, with a fine spirit of cooperation by most of them.

Our able business manager, H. F. Outson, is up to his ears in work as he is learning all the ins and outs of his work, but he is receiving the cooperation of the other officials in an effort to build the foundation and framework for a successful and lasting local organization.

This being our first letter, will describe somewhat our location and conditions. Local Union No. B-843 has membership over an area approximately 250 miles square in western Nebraska, and includes one town, Burns, in Wyoming. There are several hundred miles of transmission lines between the main towns of Ogallala, Sidney, Chadron and Scottsbluff. At this time of the year these are subject to numerous wind storms and an occasional snow, sleet storm or blizzard. International Organizer R. K. Garrity in attempting to reach our meeting of February 1 (incidentally, this meeting was postponed until February 15, and even then held during a snow storm), was snowed in at Lodgepole, Nebr., for one day, then was stopped because of a blizzard and walked half a mile to Dalton. He reported that ice and snow collected around his eyes and glasses so that he could hardly see at all when he stumbled into a filling station at Dalton. However, up until the latter part

of January we had summer weather, but that only made the shock of the present weather more acute.

This district of the North Platte Valley is mostly farming, including considerable sugar beet raising. There apparently has hardly been a union organization here of any kind until about a year ago. Now the six or eight sugar factories of this vicinity are organized, the inside wiremen, the carpenters, plasterers, bricklayers, restaurant workers, etc., are organized or are in the process of organizing. A Central Labor Union has been formed and is showing prospects of considerable strength. So we hope that within another year this section will be well organized and that public opinion will soon be educated to the values gained by them as well as by labor through organization.

WILLIS MERSHON.

L. U. NO. B-921, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Editor:

I would on behalf of this local like to take this time in answering some of the questions that have been asked me. Only recently, a very good friend of mine asked this question, "Don't you ever write about anything but the good times your local has?" My answer to that question is that although I admit that I have neglected this local in so far as their hard work is concerned, I have always felt that Local No. B-921 wasn't the only local in the I. B. E. W. and each and every local has its own troubles, so why publish ours?

We have only been in existence a little more than 14 months but I can safely say that we have successfully overcome any obstacle that stopped our progress. We have learned more about humanity and its needs in this short period than any high school course can teach us. Right now, our main thought is to get our employer to sign what we call our ideal contract. Along with L. U. No. B-987, we officers of this local have sacrificed many evenings and Saturday afternoons to perfect this contract. With the guidance of our international representatives, Mr. Beedie and Mr. Cristiano, we know and feel that we as leaders have done our job. The rest of the battle depends upon the membership of both locals. The only thing we want of you is your co-operation. Without it we will lose the struggle of the past 14 months, for without co-operation you have no union.

To my Brothers and Sisters who still think that all unions are rackets, I offer this advice:

When you are in such a mood, just sit down and seriously think of, not your local leaders but of the founders of your union. Where would we be today if they felt that it was all a racket? To those founders we should be deeply grateful because it is with their spirit that we carry on. It is with their spirit that this slogan runs true, "United we stand, divided we fall." Also bear this in mind, no one in God's world ever got anything worthwhile for nothing, they all had to fight and pay for anything they received. Sometimes the price we pay is a little unreasonable but in time things straighten themselves out.

DORIS J. KENNY.

L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor:

Well, here we are again, my fellow knights of labor, with greetings from the boys of Local Union No. 948. Work is at a standstill in this vicinity, due largely to the extreme cold weather. A large percentage of the boys are knights of leisure. Several of our boys went out of town on a job since my last writing.

Brother Marshall Skelcher would like to thank the Richmond Local Union No. 666 for the courtesy shown him during his stay

there, also would like to send his best regards to "Little Bake" who is in the hospital in Tampa, Fla., and wish him a speedy recovery. He says there are a couple of boys in the Far East who will not have to worry about Santa Claus next Christmas. He has already got a couple of pairs of nice shiny ball-bearing roller skates picked out for them, just waiting for Santa Claus to deliver them. He will keep them well oiled so they will be running smooth when they receive them.

Brothers, I gave fair warning in these pages several months ago to come up and see us before working in our jurisdiction. Well, two Brothers from a nearby local did not heed that warning. They came right into our fair city and worked several days before they were caught. Oh, well! Bought wisdom is hard to lose. In reading the constitution, read article 26, section 5. It will save you a lot of grief if you pay heed to it.

Labor in Michigan is in a quandary over proposed labor legislation by the powers in the capitol. Senate Bill 76 is a direct slap at organized labor, and directly violates the National Labor Relations Act. The bill is full of jokers and innocent sounding clauses. If this bill is passed, we are going to lose in a short time what it has taken us years to build up or gain. If things keep going in the direction they are headed here in Michigan, we of Michigan can consider Oregon a paradise. There were not enough enemies of organized labor elected to office to be sufficient, so new jobs are being created and new enemies installed. From all appearances when this administration walked in the door, honesty and justice flew out the window. Under the pretext of outlawing agitators, they have enacted anti-strike and other legislation to deprive the legitimate labor organizations of everything we have gained over a course of years of hardship and privations. Instead of enacting laws to destroy our natural rights, they should enact laws to protect them and concede that the right to organize and bargain collectively is a federal law.

Now is the time capital and labor should forget past blunders and mistakes. Now is the time for teamwork between the two. They should sit down to the conference table in the time of peace and map out a sensible cooperative plan for the future that will be beneficial to all concerned.

We can be justly proud of being born in a democratic country that has vast natural resources, and we should be proud we are fortunate enough to have private capital to develop these resources without governmental interference. Our system under the democratic form of government is by no means perfect, but it is a century ahead of communism or fascism. Any form of government that proposes to divide the wealth kills the incentive or inducement to save, and when you do that you destroy the stimulus to forge ahead. Any form of government that seeks to dominate capital and labor will suppress or stifle progress and prosperity and eventually lead to panic. Capital and labor cannot make much progress fighting between themselves nor can they make appreciable progress by combining forces against the government. Therefore, government, capital and labor must get together and come to a definite understanding on a cooperative basis. Each of them must recognize and respect the common right of the other. Labor must recognize and admit that capital must have a fair profit on its investment. Capital must be made to understand that we have not adopted the motto or slogan "live to eat, and eat to live," as there are other objects in life which must be satisfied in order that we may

fill the highest purpose of our existence. Primarily we must accumulate homes and land in order to live in decency and security. One other thing of utmost importance: If we are to become the best kind of citizens, we must take an active part in the government. Labor's voice must be heard in all of the democratic activities of American life.

Government should not enter into competition with private enterprise if said competition in any way retards progress or prosperity. This practice of competing with private enterprise will eventually lead to government ownership of industry with the jobs turned into "political footballs." Such practices are against the principles of our democratic form of government. For capital and labor to thrive and progress, we need a government agency as a conciliator to see that both capital and labor keep to the straight and narrow path of fair practices in regard to all labor and industrial laws.

We need a conciliator or mediator but not a dictator. If capital and labor will get their heads together and submit their grievances to arbitration, they will go a long way toward perpetuating our American form of government and maintaining the liberties of democracy. The promoters of communism, nazism and fascism do not want to see capital and labor get together. They know if capital and labor form a partnership, their deceitful and destructive teachings will fall on deaf ears and their days will be numbered in America.

American labor and capital can grow and prosper within the safe and sane guides of honesty, cooperation and thrift. The honest employer and the honest labor leader can go a long way toward making this old U. S. A. a better place in which to live if they will work together. What we need is team work and head work with a few get-together meetings in the time of peace to iron out existing kinks and smooth over a lot of antagonisms. Peaceful meetings between the two will enable us to find the solutions to perplexing problems and remedies for destructive faults. Peaceful meetings will give us the foresight and power to choose between cooperation or antagonism, honesty or shady dealing, efficiency or waste, progress or stagnation. These get-together meetings would help to teach both capital and labor that the way to success for both of them does not lie in a "dog eat dog" or a "survival of the fittest" policy, but in friendly cooperation, toward an impartial end. There are three elements the honest employer and the honest bona fide labor organization will have to fight: The communistic labor leader, the labor racketeer and the swindling employer or chiseler. Capital and labor must work together if they wish to preserve the liberties that are rightfully theirs. We cannot leave it up to our government. The people of Europe who intrusted the keeping of their liberties to the government a few years ago now have dictators and their liberties have "gone with the wind."

Brothers, beware of the member among you who will sacrifice the organization, betray his Brothers, and use his office as stepping stones to satisfy his own selfish ambitions.

J. J. DUNCAN.

L. U. NO. B-949, AUSTIN, MINN.

Editor:

With the coming of the new year the Grand Forks division of the Northern States Power Co. became 100 per cent unionized in its steam plant, gas generation plant, and operating departments, listing 108 members. Now that the men are unionized it is our sincere desire

to see them acquire a better knowledge of the problems which confront their employer, and in so knowing, conditions may be improved as well as the problems solved with a mutual understanding. May the amity of employer and employee continue in the same good manner as heretofore exhibited. The group of men here in the Grand Forks division did not enter the union with radical intentions, but simply to continue helping each other obtain an understanding and respectable livelihood.

On behalf of the local union members I wish to express a feeling of admiration to our local officers for the very capable manner in which the meetings have been conducted; by this I mean that every member has been given every possible opportunity to express his ideas, and without any doubt after an organization has started on this basis it will continue to operate in the same manner in future years, and consequently grow even stronger in the feeling of fraternal relationship.

In coping with the very good suggestion made by one of the correspondents to include some safety principle practiced where individual correspondents are employed I wish to state that this division of Northern States Power Co. is very fortunate in having as its safety director, Mr. C. C. Carpenter, who has devoted many years of his life to giving instructions in life saving and first aid training with the American Red Cross. Mr. Carpenter conducts periodic meetings with men from the various departments. At these meet-

ings the men practice artificial respiration, and perform first aid work according to what the safety director terms the short course in first aid work as offered by the American Red Cross. Accident reports as compiled and sent out to the various divisions by the Minneapolis safety department are read and thoroughly discussed. The above practices tend to make the employees "safety conscious." The Grand Forks division feels fortunate to be able to state that for over two years it has not had a lost-time accident.

WILBUR O. BOURASSA.

L. U. NO. B-981, NEWARK, OHIO

Editor:

I have often wondered how a newly appointed press secretary feels when it comes to writing the first contribution to the JOURNAL, and now the experience is all mine.

It won't be long now until we can get our fishing poles out and go fishing. In winter about all a person can do is to think of the good times to come and go to our local union meetings on the first and third Thursdays of each month in the Newark Labor Hall.

Local Union No. B-981 and its officers are glad to have the Henry Construction Co., which is building farm lines around Newark, Ohio, in our local's jurisdiction. They have a nice crew and a 100 per cent I. B. of E. W. outfit. There is always a good attendance of these men at the meeting. We hope the Henry Construction Company will receive many more contracts in the district.

I hope by the time this goes to press we will have a decision from the National Labor Relations Board on the case of the Ohio Power Co. and the Top Co., a company union, which was heard in December and January of 1937 and 1938. This case was started by the C. I. O., which filed charges against the Ohio Power Co. and the Top Co. Union, which stated that the Ohio Power Co. was giving the Top Co. Union every support they could.

Local Union No. B-981 has had a very hard row to hoe, but we hope to get the through light so that we may help the men in this part of the state to have a better job and working conditions.

We wish to thank International Vice President Arthur Bennett, also International Representative W. H. Wilson for their help to Local No. B-981.

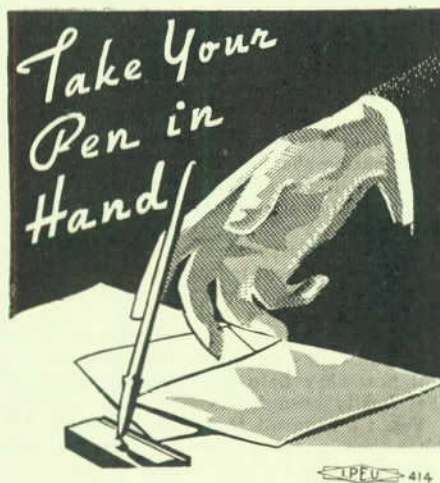
HOMER PETTY.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

We have just completed negotiating an agreement with the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co., linemen, cablesplacers, etc., and have secured some improvement in conditions and a 1½ cents an hour increase, retroactive to May 1, 1938, and signed schedule until 1941, which under prevailing conditions is all to the good. We have also organized a Class B local, B-1129, composed of operators, meter men, etc., of the Winnipeg Hydro Electric System, mostly accomplished through the good work of Business Agent McBride and Brother Keeley, president of Local No. 435.

On Wednesday, February 15, at a combined meeting of Locals Nos. 1037, 435 and 409, International Vice President Ingles installed the officers and presented to them their charter, with a few well chosen remarks. Following this he addressed the meeting and made an appeal to all members present, new and old, to make themselves better acquainted with the trade union movement generally, and particularly with the I. B. E. W., which he said was no doubt the finest union organization on the North



You want the JOURNAL!

We want you to have the JOURNAL!

The only essential is your

Name.....

Local Union.....

New Address.....

Old Address.....

When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.

We do the rest.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

American continent. He went over the history of the organization somewhat and showed what had been accomplished by union ideals and appealed to every man to become an active member, support their officers and take a real interest in their organization. He tried to impress on the members that there was no other agency so well qualified to look after their interest as a well organized, active trade union movement. He then turned the meeting over to the social committee, who produced the necessary refreshments and with song and story a good time was had by all for the remainder of the evening.

In conclusion I should like to voice my appreciation of the staff responsible for publishing our JOURNAL. I think it is the best of all similar publications I come in contact with and I am sure if the members read it, it will arouse and maintain their interest in our great organization. We are fortunate in having a staff able to produce and maintain such a journal.

A. A. MILES.

L. U. NO. B-1111, ELMIRA, N. Y.

Editor:

Local Union B-1111, of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, celebrated their first anniversary at a banquet held at the Northside Presbyterian Church. A dinner was served by the Ladies' Aid Society of the church.

Principal speakers were William McElwain, manager of the New York State Electric Corporation; Florence Sullivan, personnel manager of the New York State Electric Corporation; Waldon Lawrence, president of Local Union No. B-1111.

Entertainment was presented by George F. L'Amoreaux, master of ceremonies and monologist, in stories and characterizations; Edna Wales and Elaine Allen, songs; Lorraine Lawrence, electric Hawaiian guitar solos and comedy skit, "Talkative Tilly." Music and dancing followed. About 200 attended, guests, members and their wives.

Local Unions Nos. B-1111 and B-1126, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have negotiated an amendment to supplement an existing agreement, recognizing the locals as exclusive collective bargaining agencies in Elmira, Corning, Dansville and Hornell districts of the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation.

B-1111 represents production workers in Elmira and Corning districts and B-1126 is the agency for the Dansville and Hornell districts.

LAWRENCE L'AMOREAUX.

L. U. NO. B-1129, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Big doings in town. A new I. B. E. W. local has made its appearance, "B-1129."

On February 15, at the Labor Temple, Brother Ernest Ingles, International Vice President of the Brotherhood for Canada, installed the new officers and presented the new charter.

The new officers are George W. Boorman, president; George Stafford, vice president; W. J. Simpson, secretary; W. R. Eatough, treasurer; W. Holland, financial secretary.

Brother Fred Kelley, president of Local Union No. 435, acted as chairman for the evening.

Following the installation, we had a smoker and concert, thoroughly enjoyed by everyone present. Brother Goddan took over the piano and sure made it dance, bringing forth some fine "singing" by the Brothers. Some of the boys had some interesting stories that caused some sore sides from much laughter.

Present at our coming-out party were representatives of Locals Nos. 435, 409, 1037

and the new Local No. 964 at Pointe Du Bois. At the head table were Brothers Ingles, Boorman, Simpson, Keeley, E. W. Cordes, president of Local No. 409; C. Barrett, president of Local No. 1037, and J. L. McBride, business agent.

Well, Brothers, as to our size, we are 55 members strong and still growing, as we are nipping off the die-hards who did not seem to see, at first, the value of being a member of the I. B. E. W. You will sure be hearing from us again in the very near future.

W. J. SIMPSON.

L. U. NO. B-1154, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Editor:

It appears that our correspondence columns are gradually building up. Brother Scribes, keep it up; your interest is well accepted. Besides it gives the membership food for thought. Honest criticisms are always accepted by the intelligent public.

Local No. 1154 is still on the line of march. Work in the district is only at the normal pace with reports that several of the Brothers are on the sick list. Several of our members are in the studios on construction work. They come and they go, but we try to keep the morale of the local intact at all times. As I have said many times before, Southern California is one of the hardest districts in the nation to keep in line in good working conditions.

California is the melting pot and they land here from the four far corners of the world. Our relief rolls are the largest in the United States. Our state, county and other relief agencies have spent enormous sums in sending destitute families back to their homes or to friends. They have migrated to these parts just on the false advertising of our labor-hating chambers of commerce, all-year clubs, and flowery-bait advertising merchants and manufacturers' associations as the labor-free and open shop Los Angeles. Yes, these unfortunates come here on these promises but they, to their own regret, find the free and open shop door a closed shop door and their only exit from starvation is charity, so you can just realize what a lot of credit our chambers of commerce are and how they help the financial set-up of the charity organizations.

Yes, we have all that they advertise, but when there are seven men for every position on the waiting lists, what then?

It is realized that the state of California has been recipient to migrating citizens from other states ostracized politically in their state and who leave it under a cloud. One state in the United States has produced two of such people and California fell heir to their citizenship. Yes, we just got one out of office that flimflammed the good citizens of the state of Iowa in a fraudulent insurance racket but just smart enough to evade or step between the laws. The law-makers of Iowa to fill the gaps enacted new insurance laws that would today put such people in prison. And then there was that great engineer and statesman foisted upon us. This man was so good he dammed us, ditched us and drained us and so patriotic that Woodrow Wilson let him work as a dollar-a-year food administrator. His first act was the humanitarian act to guarantee the small grain and wheat farmers a contract price with a binding contract. This was during the war days and the farmers all made money, but our great engineer made more with the wheat brokerage that he set up. Grain was sold on the open and rising market. In some instances where the farmers refused to be tied up by contract they were branded as slackers. Nevertheless, the reactionary farmer held his ground, sold his

wheat in the open market and made more than the contract victim. Not only the state of California got a taste of this great engineer after the war, but the citizens of the 48 states got it and during those hectic years thousands of Democrats took the bitter with the sweet and thousands of good lifelong Republicans were baptized into the Democratic party.

The voters of today are not so dumb. They are going to know their man and they are going to know whether he was a great engineer that formed any number of fictitious stock companies in foreign countries with watered stocks that never paid any dividend in any of the 22 of the companies formed. Those fields in the United States are protected by our corporation laws and commissioners and such acts will put great statesmen and engineers in jail. Too bad for some of our foreign neighbors that they did not have that protective legislation.

Now as we read the daily reports it appears that our retired governor is disguising himself under another cloud. Our newly elected Governor Olson has set his investigating committee to work and has dug up some damaging evidence of corruption that existed in the ex-governor's offices. Of course the distinguished retired governor is covered up and his stooges and go-betweens will have to take the jolt as usual. Selling paroles for long-termers is a pretty profitable business, and why should not the big shots be in the big money?

One hears so much these days of our reformers crying to the public for the sake of society it seems to me that the surest method to protect the rights of society and the good citizens, the taxpayers, the ones who contribute to the salaries of these political crooks, is to put a few of these ex-governors and mayors in jail and throw the key into the Pacific. Then possibly society may get a break.

O. B. THOMAS.

COOPERATIVE UNITY ACHIEVED

(Continued from page 127)

pared to those which existed at the time of the labor dispute. The employees, through their local, have been of aid to the employer in various ways. Cooperation by the local on legislative problems has been and will continue to be helpful. Joint activity in promoting consumer demands for bigger and better electrical services of all types, results in more work for the group and other members in the local, and in additional revenue for the employer.

A phase of unionism which is seldom stressed is that of the additional education and experience acquired by those who are active in the organization. There is little opportunity elsewhere for the assimilation of this type of knowledge and experience. Democratic procedure and self-expression are synonymous with true unionism.

In conclusion, as mentioned previously, much space could be devoted to an all inclusive story of progress through unionism in all its ramifications. Axiomatically, each and every one of us must admit that there is progress through unionism, as evidenced by the benefits we have received in one form or another. It is the duty of each and every one of us to appreciate that which has been accomplished, and to continue our endeavors toward maintaining this march of progress. May the unity of men and their ideas grow ever stronger.

IN MEMORIAM

John M. Martin, L. U. No. B-17

Initiated October 14, 1929

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John M. Martin; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in reverence to our deceased Brother, we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

SETH WHITE,
BERT ROBINSON,
H. CUNNINGHAM,
Committee.

Lynn C. Richardson, L. U. No. 365

Initiated January 3, 1936

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 365, Norris, Tenn., record the untimely passing of our late Brother, Lynn C. Richardson, who died on December 7, 1938.

Resolved, That in memory of Brother Lynn C. Richardson, a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

J. L. HOLSCLAW,
M. C. SWEAT,
Committee.

Syl Dillard, L. U. No. 193

Initiated July 30, 1901

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 193, record the passing of Brother Syl Dillard; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of Brother Dillard; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

L. J. GLEASON,
HOWARD KUSTER,
Committee.

Richard R. Brooks, L. U. No. 550

Initiated September 26, 1938

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Richard R. Brooks, who passed on to his greatest reward on December 26, 1938; and

Whereas Local Union No. 550, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has suffered the loss of a true and a worthy Brother; and

Whereas his many virtues will long be remembered by those who were associated with him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand with bowed heads and in reverent silence in respect to the memory of the late Brother Richard R. Brooks, who was returned to the earth from whence he came after having performed a full and useful life in the benefit of mankind, being particularly helpful to his fellow Brothers in assisting them to join units of self assistance so that they might in turn help themselves and all mankind; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to the deceased Brother's family and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That when we adjourn this meeting we do so in the memory of the late Brother Richard R. Brooks.

B. B. JONES,
H. L. DAWSON,
E. H. SHANNON,
Committee.

Thomas F. Murphy, L. U. No. 537

Initiated February 7, 1912

With deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 537, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of San Francisco, Calif., record the passing of our late Brother, Thomas F. Murphy, on January 23, 1939; therefore be it

Resolved, That in sincere appreciation of his loyalty we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our regular meeting and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

FRANK SMITH,
Recording Secretary.

Fred Breitlow, L. U. No. 494

Initiated October 7, 1930

Whereas the Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Fred Breitlow; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
THEO. J. LA CHAPELLE,
GEORGE A. KAISER,
JOHN P. BERT,
GEORGE J. SPATH, JR.,
E. J. FRANSWAY,
Committee.

Charles Sheridan, L. U. No. 722

Initiated July 16, 1917

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles W. Sheridan; and

Whereas Local Union No. 722, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Sheridan one of its true and faithful charter members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 722 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 722 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in this time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the record of Local Union No. 722 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

CHARLES HART,
JOHN McMAHON,
FRANK WALWORTH,
Committee.

Adam J. Geisler, L. U. No. 481

Initiated August 16, 1911

We, the members of Local Union No. 481, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother Adam J. Geisler; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourns his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

ROY CREASEY,
Financial Secretary.

Helen Pemberton, L. U. No. B-1061

Initiated June 8, 1937

With a sincere feeling of sadness and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Cincinnati, Ohio, record the passing of Helen Pemberton. We extend to her bereaved loved ones the heartfelt sympathy of her friends who share their loss.

Whereas it is our desire to pay due respect to her memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to her family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this tribute be sent to the official Journal for publication.

E. A. DENTON,
Financial Secretary.

Marion Elder, L. U. No. B-713

Initiated February 4, 1926

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, mourn the loss and passing of our Sister, Marion Elder; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to her memory by expressing to her family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Sister; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ELVERA DICENZO,
MARIE LAUER,
MARGARET McNAMARA,
Committee.

James Lewis, L. U. 435

Initiated May 3, 1926

It is with the deepest feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 435, of Winnipeg, Canada, record the untimely passing of Brother James Lewis, who died January 27, 1939.

We extend to his wife and son and daughter our heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this tribute be placed on the minutes of our next regular meeting and that a letter of condolence be sent to the family of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the sublime courage and cheerfulness of our departed Brother in his last illness be forever remembered and used as an example for all true men to follow.

C. R. ROBERTS,
Recording Secretary.

Yancey C. Downey, L. U. No. B-702

Initiated August 9, 1938

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-702, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the untimely death of our Brother, Yancey C. Downey, on December 22, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, extend our sincere sympathy to the family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the Official Journal for publication.

HARRY MOORE,
W. T. BUTLER,
Committee.

J. C. Hudgins, L. U. No. 632

Initiated August 15, 1917

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 632, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, J. C. Hudgins, Sr., on January 2, 1939; and

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to his family our sincere regret and sympathy, trusting that the Supreme Power which watches over us all will assist them in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay respect to his memory and drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of the meeting and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

C. O. GARVIN,
G. W. WADE,
N. W. SITTON,
Committee.

Ado Jackson, L. U. No. B-702

Initiated August 7, 1921

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-702, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our Brother, Ado Jackson, who passed away December 28, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to the family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. B-702, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions to be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy to be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy to be sent to the official Journal for publication.

T. S. COLLINS,
VERNON SPENCER,
LLOYD L. PIKE,
Committee.

Harold Trievel, L. U. No. B-1088

Initiated July 10, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of I. B. E. W. Local Union No. B-1088, record the untimely death of our Brother, Harold Trievel; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting assembled rise and stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. B-1088, of the I. B. E. W., be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our esteemed Brother and that these resolutions be recorded in the minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM BINGHAM,
Press Secretary.

Walter Russell, L. U. No. B-31

Initiated September 26, 1933

It is with genuine sorrow and regret that Local Union No. B-31 must record the death of our beloved Brother, Walter Russell. Our deepest sympathy is extended to his bereaved family.

Whereas it is our desire to pay due respect to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. J. WHITNEY,
Secretary.

Michael J. Cavanaugh, L. U. No. 35

Initiated February 28, 1913

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Michael J. Cavanaugh; be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute and extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family, a copy spread on Local No. 35 minutes and these resolutions be printed in the Journal of the Electrical Workers; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of reverence to his memory we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

E. B. COYKENDALL,
O. A. SODERBERG,
Committee.

J. M. Roberts, L. U. No. B-66

Initiated November 12, 1919

Whereas the Great Ruler has called Brother J. M. Roberts to depart from his relatives and many friends on this earth; and

Whereas Brother Roberts' affiliation with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers dates back many, many years, and his presence among us will be missed; therefore be it

Resolved, That in his memory the charter of Local Union No. B-66 be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his beloved ones, and that a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union.

CLARENCE F. SWAYNE,
DANIEL HARDY,
A. F. WEACHMAN,
Committee.

James Ross, L. U. No. 397

Reinitiated October 9, 1923

It is with the most sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 397, I. B. of E. W., mourn the loss of our Brother, James Ross; be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow, a copy spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 397 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

E. W. SCHNAKE,
ROBERT PEARL,
G. EDGAR MURPHY,
Committee.

S. D. Parish, L. U. No. B-66

Initiated January 7, 1937

Whereas the day has come when our dear friend, S. D. ("Buck") Parish answered the call of our Great Supreme Ruler; and

Whereas his many friends, in deep respect to his memory and in sharing the sorrow of his passing, do hereby

Resolve, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family and a copy to the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-66, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of him.

C. E. RANDALL,
R. B. BOGGESE,
ROY SHELBERNE,
Committee.

Gordon M. Surface, L. U. No. 481

Initiated October 15, 1930

We, the members of Local Union No. 481, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother Gordon M. Surface; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

ROY CREASEY,
Financial Secretary.

Frank G. Caylor, L. U. No. 481

Initiated November 22, 1916

We, the members of Local Union No. 481, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother Frank G. Caylor; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

ROY CREASEY,
Financial Secretary.

Jacob Sauer, L. U. No. 16

Initiated January 4, 1935

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 16, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss and passing of Brother Jacob Sauer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silent tribute to his memory for one minute and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

DIECKMAN,
HOSKINSON,
VAUGHN,
Committee.

William J. Mullen, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated August 1, 1936

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William Mullen; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Mullen one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM FEBRUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1939

L. U.	Name	Amount
949	L. O. Mark	\$300.00
40	H. O. Alden	1,000.00
I. O.	W. J. Walmsley	1,000.00
537	T. F. Murphy	1,000.00
I. O.	H. C. Walters	1,000.00
103	George J. Horther	1,000.00
17	John M. Martin	1,000.00
I. O.	John P. Lemon	1,000.00
202	D. B. McGown	1,000.00
65	Samuel P. Martin	1,000.00
I. O.	H. E. Crossley	1,000.00
I. O.	Thomas J. O'Keefe	1,000.00
3	Arthur Cech	1,000.00
I. O.	William Seyfried	1,000.00
28	Henry L. Roeder	333.34
591	John C. Cooper	300.00
58	Charles I. Reed	1,000.00
104	Charles F. Backstrom	1,000.00
3	Harry F. Hoyt	1,000.00
103	Louis P. Moulton	1,000.00
40	L. G. E. Rhodes	475.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
483	C. B. Gleason	1,000.00
18	C. C. Phipps	1,000.00
9	William J. Mullen	475.00
103	W. H. Hansford	1,000.00
494	F. P. Breitlow	1,000.00
1	H. F. Kohlmeyer	1,000.00
134	J. Dinnerville	1,000.00
I. O.	P. J. Finerty	1,000.00
3	Frederick Bauer	1,000.00
I. O.	E. Kraft	1,000.00
193	S. Dillard	1,000.00
I. O.	N. Lahti	825.00
481	A. J. Geisler	1,000.00
I. O.	C. E. F. Leibbrandt	1,000.00
164	E. J. A. White	1,000.00
134	Frank Kuehn	1,000.00
3	John Neamy	1,000.00
304	Jacob Kaberline	475.00
103	Alexander Roberts	1,000.00
277	A. F. A. Schrott	475.00
I. O.	Joseph H. Alexander	1,000.00
I. O.	Harry C. Treshmann	1,000.00
I. O.	R. McCulloch	1,000.00
722	Charles Sheridan	1,000.00
I. O.	C. K. Cregier	1,000.00
I. O.	George F. Weeks	1,000.00
I. O.	Fred Frost	500.00
1	Hugh Aird	1,000.00
98	James H. Davis	1,000.00
31	F. W. Lightner	650.00
659	George W. Dixon	150.00
435	James H. Lewis	1,000.00
Total		\$46,972.92

Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

CLOSTER ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., Closter, N. J.

LION MFG. CORP., Chicago, Ill.
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.

NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.

SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO. 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.

BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.

GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.

COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.

EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.

FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.

LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.

STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.

SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago.

BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.

KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.

CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.

REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.

MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.

C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THE PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELECTRIC SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, INC., 112 Charlton St., New York City.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

LaGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.

L. J. LOEFFLER, INC., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.

STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

- CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.
- CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.
- COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
- BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 25th St., New York City.
- WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.
- ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
- ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
- EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.
- ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.
- AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
- HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
- COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
- EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.
- GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.
- MISSOURI STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., 9227 Horace Harding Blvd., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
- NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
- PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
- ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
- HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION OF THE OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

- WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
- F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., Vermillion, Ohio.
- WILLIAM KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., 55 Vandam St., New York City.
- NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.
- PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 West Broadway, New York City.
- ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.
- HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

WIRING DEVICES

- UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

- JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
- RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
- FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
- NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

- KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
- ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
- MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
- ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
- STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
- CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
- GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
- LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.
- BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.
- CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
- COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
- M. EISENBERG & SONS, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
- FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.
- FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.
- A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
- GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
- RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.
- FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.
- SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.
- MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.
- THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.
- G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.
- WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.
- CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.
- LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
- MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 220 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.
- BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
- METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
- LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.
- JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
- ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.
- MISSOURI STEEL AND WIRE CO., 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
- BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.
- BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.
- BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.
- CENTURY LIGHTING, INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.
- FULL-O-LITE CO., INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.
- KLIEGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
- KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.
- THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New York City.
- NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
- R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.
- RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 W. 14th St., New York City.
- SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.
- TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.
- MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 5908 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.
- F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., Vermillion, Ohio.

PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

- ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.
- ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.
- AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.
- ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.
- ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roeb-ling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.
- AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.
- FREDERICK BAUMANN, 106 East 19th St., New York City.
- B. & Z. LAMP CO., 353 Canal St., New York City.
- BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.
- J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brook-lyn, N. Y.
- BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.
- CARACK CO., INC., 22 West 19th St., New York City.
- CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.
- CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 132 West 21st St., New York City.
- COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.
- DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.
- DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.
- DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.
- EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.
- ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIO, 39 East 19th St., New York City.
- FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
- GIBRALTER MFG. CO., INC., 403 Com-munipaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
- H. GOLDBERG, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- GOOBLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.
- GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.
- GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.
- PAUL HANSON CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- J. B. HIRSH CO., INC., 18 West 20th St., New York City.
- MAX HORN & BROS., INC., 236 5th Ave., New York City.
- HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.
- INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- KEG O PRODUCTS CORP., 40 West 20th St., New York City.
- WARREN L. KESSLER, 119 West 24th St., New York City.
- LAGIN-VICTOR CORP., 49 West 24th St., New York City.
- LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.
- LULIS CORPORATION, 29 East 22nd St., New York City.
- LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.
- MADEWELL LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 16 West 19th St., New York City.
- METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.
- MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.
- MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- MUTUAL SUNSET LAMP MFG. CO., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NEIL MFG. CO., INC., 247 Centre St., New York City.
- WILLIAM R. NOE & SONS, INC., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.
- S. ORTNER CO., 36 West 24th St., New York City.
- ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- EDWARD PAUL & CO., INC., 1133 Broad-way, New York City.
- PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 15 E. 31st St., New York City.
- PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pit-kin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 3511 14th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.
- QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.
- QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.
- RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.
- RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.
- SOL M. ROBINSON, 25 West 32nd St., New York City.
- L. ROSENFELD & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- GEORGE ROSS CO., INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.
- SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.
- L. J. SCHWARTZ CO., INC., 48 East 21st St., New York City.
- SHELBURNE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.
- SILK-O-LITE MFG. CORP., 24 West 25th St., New York City.
- SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 290 5th Ave., New York City.
- S. & R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.
- STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.
- STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., INC., 24 East 18th St., New York City.
- STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.
- TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.
- TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 45 East 20th St., New York City.
- UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.
- VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.
- WATKINS LAMP MFG. CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 718 Broadway, New York City.
- WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.
- WROUGHT IRON & GLASS FIXTURE COMPANY, 591 Broadway, New York City.

ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

- HOFFMANN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City.
- C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.
- HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER-ING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

- RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Bar-clay St., New York City.
- O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

- NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ANSLEY RADIO & PHONOGRAPH CORP., 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.

DAVID BOGEN CO., INC., 663 Broadway, New York City.

DE WALD RADIO CORP., 508 6th Ave., New York City.

UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

PIERCE AIRO RADIO, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.

REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.

GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.

ESPEY RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 25 Park Place, New York City.

LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.

REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.

TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.

PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.

CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.

GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HALSON RADIO CO., Norwalk, Conn.

CLINTON MFG. COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.

COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.

BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.

SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.

CLOSTER ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., Closter, N. J.

SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

ELECTRIC BATTERIES

UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.

MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.

UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORP., 94 Academy St., Newark, N. J.

FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

CARL BAJOHRE LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., of Stamford, Conn.

SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.

LION MFG. CORP., Chicago, Ill.

PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.

HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.

MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.

NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.

TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.

SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 5908 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.

PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

For Winter Building

An electric heating device which will make it possible for concrete to set properly in freezing weather is the subject of experiments being made by Professor I. L. Collier, of the University of Washington. Construction work at Grand Coulee Dam, in that state, now has to be shut down in the winter time when the mercury drops. The scientist is sending electric current through soft blocks of concrete in an effort to raise the temperature of the mixture and hasten the setting process.

NATION'S EYES FIXED ON B-3

(Continued from page 119)

dress appears in full on another page; William A. Hogan, who is the international treasurer of the Brotherhood and a member of Local Union No. B-3, and George Whitford, an executive council member, also a member of Local Union No. B-3.

HONOR ROLL

The entire honor roll is as follows:

Abel, Peter C.
Allan, William K.
Anderson, Charles
Ankers, Harry L.
Ash, Charles E.
Asmus, Julius
Audley, Frank
Bach, Daniel
Backman,
Joseph K. M.
Barrows, Thomas
Bartling, Frederick
Becker, Herman A.
Bell, Emil
Bell, William
Bessel, Charles
Billar, George
Black, Louis D.
Blasdale, Frederick W.
Blume, Frederick C.
Boileau, Nicholas
Bolton, Patrick J.
Bomert, Adrian
Bonner, Frederick J.
Boudion, John M.
Boutin, Leo
Bowden, Walter
Boyle, Joseph C.
Boyne, James
Bradly, William B.
Brady, John H.
Breitmeyer, Henry
Brewer, Frederick W.
Brimlow, George
Brod, George H.
Broschardt,
George H., Sr.
Burgin, Louis A.
Burr, Garrett S.
Burwell, David H.
Byron, William E.
Cadiz, John J.
Campbell, Thomas
Carstens, Henry A.
Chambers, Thomas
Chelson, Frederick
Chevalier, August D.
Chrystal, Harry
Clark, Elmer B.
Claude, Charles
Cleary, Frank
Cleveland, Paul H.
Cogan, William J.
Collins, John
Conover, Harry C.
Corell, Valentine J.
Cox, Bernard
Cox, Richard
Cullen, Frank P.
Cullen, John K.
Cunningham,
George H.
Dale, Frank W.
Danald, George E.
D'Arcy, Patrick Peter
Dargen, Thomas
Davgin, William
Driscoll, Edward A.
Dumbolton, Ellis R.

Ebel, Charles
Eibs, Ernest A.
Elias, Bernard
Esters, Jacques G.
Fais, George
Falkenberg, Ivar
Falkenberg, John
Fawcett, John
Fearon, John J.
Fisher, Frank W.
Fitzpatrick, Bernard
Forrest, William J.
Fox, Arnold
Franz, Ferdinand
Frederick, John
Funke, Arthur E.
Gallagher, Frank W.
Ganz, Philip
Ganzemuller,
Eugene, Sr.
Garrigan, Matthew
Geissler, Max
Gerriemann, Charles A.
Gerow, John W.
Gilchrist, Joseph
Gilchrist, Peter F.
Giles, Edward M.
Gonoud, James J.
Goodwin, James
Grey, Robert W.
Grieshaber, William
Grosjean, William
Gross, Walter A.
Grube, Edward
Hagrup, Henry
Hamilton, William D.
Hanley, Martin
Hannah, William G.
Harris, Bernard
Harsch, Charles A.
Hayden, Marcus L.
Heinlein, Claude O.
Heise, Thomas
Held, Philip H.
Henkel, Harry H.
Henricksen, Alfred
Herman, Joel
Hertz, Abraham
Hilderbrandt,
Christopher
Hocking, John
Hogan, Peter J.
Hogan, William A.
Hopfer, Oscar F.
Howard, James R.
Hoyt, Walter
Hughes, William H.
Hunter, Robert A.
Irwin, John
Jacobs, Charles
Jacquin, Edward
Jaeger, William E.
James, Charles M.
Jantzen, Edward J.
Jensen, Jack M. P.
Johnson, Carl O.
Johnson, John F.
Jones, John P.
Kaufmann, James

Keane, Alfred F.
Keane, Edward J.
Keefe, Frank J.
Keil, John H.
Kellar, Richard H.
Keneske, Anthony J.
Kimball, Ralph G.
King, Irving G.
Klein, Max
Kloepfer,
Christian William
Knefel, Charles
Knight, Charles
Knoebel, John E.
Koch, Henry
Kopp, William
Kossatz, Frederick
Kronyak, Nicholas, Sr.
Kugel, Frank M.
Kugler, George H.
Kuhn, William
Larson, Henry
Latham, Harry A.
Lawrence, Grey W.
Lefebvre, Edward A.
Leidner, Bernard
Lennon, Joseph
Leuenberger, Louis
Lockwood, Edward C.
Loeser, Frederick
Logan, William
Luce, Frank D.
Lynch, James F.
Mack, Frank
Maher, Elizabeth
Martin, James
May, Carl Edward Paul
Mayer, Ernest C.
McCaughy, James
McCoy, Clayton O.
McDonald, Charles B.
McDonald, John D.
McGrath, Henry B.
McNally, Paul, Sr.
McNiece, Hendrie
McPherson, William D.
Meadowcroft, Thomas
Meagher, William F.
Merrill, Charles H.
Middleton, Herbert
Miller, Benjamin C.
Miller, Eugene B.
Miller, Henry M.
Minet, Harry C.
Monahan, Thomas
Morgan, Charles
Morris, Alexander A.
Mortimer, Charles
Moslander, Edward A.
Mullen, John J.
Mulvihill, Charles
Mundinger, William
Munger, Bert
Murphy, James E.
Nannes, Louis
Neff, Luther C.
Neitzel, Henry J.
Neumann, Richard C.
Newport, William
Nielsen, Henry J.
Nielson, John
Noble, Peter R.
Ogle, George H.
Olsen, Harvey H.
Olsen, Oscar W.
O'Neill, James
Owen, Walter
Page, Denison A.
Peck, L. Herbert
Pedlow, Harry O.
Perdue, Thomas J.
Perkinson, Edward
Pickard, Rudolf A.
Piesch, Charles
Piesch, William A. A.
Pietsch, Joseph L.
Pinkerton, John A.
Poole, Charles
Porter, John B.
Powers, Hugh
Presber, John C.
Rahn, Frank
Raymond, Simeon
Reed, George W.
Reynolds, John
Riley, Michael E.
Rivers, Clarence

Roth, Eugene
Ryan, Thomas E.
Rubsamen, William L.
Ruckle, Louis
Ruppert, Fritz
Ryan, Thomas E.
Sanford, George H.
Sauerbrey, Victor
Schaeffer, George
Schaeffer, John C.
Scheinoha, Rudolph J.
Scheuplein, Henry A.
Schledorn, Emil H.
Schley, John C.
Schmidt, Ferdinand
Schmidt, Philip W.
Schneider, Charles J.
Schneider, Edward
Schneider, Frederick
Schoenhart, Charles
Schwartz, John W.
Schweikert, Ernest W.
Segren, John E.
Shapiro, Jacob
Shaw, William N.
Sheaffer, William E.
Slattery, John P.
Smith, Frederick R.
Smith, George C.
Smith, Matthew
Smith, Samuel J.
Solomon, Jacob S.
Spafford, Harry F.
Speidel, George
Stagg, Frederick E.
Stalljohann, Henry F.
Starrett, Harry
Stearns, William E.
Steinhauer,
Christopher
Stephan, Eugene F.
Stevens, M. Fred
Stift, Gustave
Strippel, John W.
Sullivan, William J.
Sutcliffe, John
Sutherland, George M.
Teets, Anzie A.
Teevan, John F.
Thompson,
Frank J., Sr.
Thornton, George J.
Tierney, Harry M.
Travis, George W.
Troland, James R.
Turner, Frederick
Tuttle, Albert M.
Tuttle, William A.
Van Aman, John W.
Vetter, John F.
Villar, Charles F.
Voight, Harry
Volkert, Frank
Wade, John P.
Wadsworth, Leon
Walters, Joseph C.
Wareh, Jacob
Ward, Edward
Ward, William
Weaver, Ralph
Weber, Henry
Weigel, Louis A. J.
Weisinger, John C.
Weissner, Herman C.
Wendler, E. Karl
Wendt, John
Wentz, August
Werner, John J.
West, John J.
Wetzstein, Frederick
Wheeler, George M.
White, Walter W.
Whitford, Christopher
Whitford, George W.
Whittlesey, Howard
Wholey, John
Wieber, August
Wissert, George H.
Wissinger, Purcell H.
Wolf, John
Wollin, William F.
Wurm, William T.
Wyeth, Nathaniel D.
Youngblood,
John J., Jr.
Zipkie, Henry

first impression for most of the spectators, the staff was excusably anxious that it be a good one.

In addition to the interview type of program, there was successfully televised from Fort Myer, Virginia, the maneuvers of a platoon of the famous "White Horse" battery and a cavalry machine gun troop.

PRESENT LIMITATIONS OF TELEVISION

At the close of the seven-day demonstration the National Broadcasting Company officials were urged to prophesy how soon television would come into common use. The officials cautiously declined to make any predictions, however, for there are still many obstacles in the way of the widespread use of this medium. One of the difficulties is that television does not readily subject itself to transmission over great distances, the practical limitation being approximately 55 miles. (This technical problem was discussed by Brother S. J. Cristiano in the August, 1938, issue of the JOURNAL.) A direct consequence of this limitation is that, because of the relatively small coverage, paying sponsors are difficult to procure. The transmission of television programs is expensive. It includes all the difficulties of radio broadcasting and all the difficulties of the production of quality moving pictures, and new and greater difficulties arising from the combination of the two. The program must be presented subject to the rigid restrictions of broadcast time control. The director cannot call a stop to the action and have the performers repeat an imperfect performance. The switching of the transmission from one camera to another must be accomplished without the loss of an instant. The actions and portrayals of the performers must be very clear and all the recording apparatus must be exceedingly precise, for the images are reflected on a screen that is less than 1/800 of the area of the average movie screen and the results must be clearly visible without the advantage of being projected in a darkened room for the excellence of radio reception has made the prospective television consumer intolerant of even the slightest inconvenience in the enjoyment of entertainment in the comfort of his home.

These and similar elements constitute a very formidable problem which has yet to be solved. In England, where television is in wider use than in the United States—though on a standard which does not attain the technical perfection which is proposed for the United States—the weight of these factors is not so seriously felt because the broadcasting system is owned and operated by the government and has the advantage of a subsidy. Yet, the difficulties have their attractive angles. They spell opportunity for the utilization of many specialized skills in the laboratories, in the control rooms, in the studios, in the outdoor programming—to note only the production end of the process. The necessity of suitable subject matter should be stimulating to creative arts. The designing and construction of the scenery and visible background for studio programming will provide a challenge to those qualified in appropriate fields. The arrangement of microphones, cameras and lighting effects is in itself a task requiring considerable knowl-

TELEVISION IS ON ITS WAY

(Continued from page 122)

On the contrary, the entire art is being developed with a view to its routine use under the most unusual circumstances. The transmission of spot news events as they occur, regardless of the conditions, is contemplated as one of the routine functions of television. But because this demonstration was to be the

edge and skill. The microphone must pick up the voices and incidental sounds and yet must be kept clear of the camera's range. A greater intensity of light is used in television than in the production of moving pictures. The electrician in charge of lighting effects is a technician who must understand color values and he must arrange the light field with proper consideration to the effects which the movements of the performers will produce. Numerous complicated mechanical devices are required to achieve the efficient mobility required of the various instruments. Casual reflection will suggest the great volume and variety of employment which will be necessary to produce and service the receiving equipment which the consumer will demand, in addition to the motors, instruments and accessory gear required in the transmission of television.

Conscious of these and of other difficulties, the National Broadcasting Company officials made no generalization as to the future popularization of television, but they did announce that, beginning in April, contemporaneous to the opening of the New York World's Fair, regularly scheduled television programs will be broadcast for the metropolitan area of New York. It was also announced that the National Broadcasting Company would televise the Presidential inauguration in January, 1941.

BROTHERHOOD PENSION SYSTEM

(Continued from page 120)

ductive contributions as the younger. Such gatherings as these will help to dispel these clouds of illusion, and place the older worker in his true setting, as a skilled mechanic, well-conditioned and well-versed, capable of making a valuable contribution to the industry.

CRITIC TURNS BOOSTER

At this point I cannot help recalling an experience that we had at the International Office some months ago. We received a letter—afterwards published in the official JOURNAL—from an old-time critic of the International Office. This member described himself thus:

"Admittedly, I have always been and still am considered somewhat of a so-called radical—not quite tough enough to wander across the ocean to lead those who would behold all kings and their ilk, and not tame enough to sit idly by, and with smiles appreciate the damnable political set-up in Washington. Along with many others of my kind, I have, and they have, at various times heaped plenty of condemnation upon the I. B. E. W. as a whole, dropping generous hunks of it upon the heads of those high in command in the organization."

Then our good critic goes on to say,

"As I grow older and use judgment, I can only conclude that this organization must have had thoughtful and efficient management when it permits me today to enjoy \$1,000 insurance in the Benefit Association, slips me a few bucks each week if I am flat on my back and in need, and gives my beneficiaries a few hundreds from the local union if I 'slide out.'"

Our friendly critic does not mention our pension plan, but it comes at once to mind as I read his recantation.

Finally, my Brothers and good friends, let me point out to you that this organiza-

tion of ours, which we all serve and secretly love, has had 50 years of actual experience. We are no longer young as an organization. We believe that we have developed a progressive philosophy, that is not founded on mere moonshine and is not removed from the realities of life. This progressive philosophy might be summed up as winning for our members the fruits of cooperation, but no faster than to make these gains stick by bringing them into line with conservative and sensible policy and experience.

The nucleus of our pension plan, you will recall, was a defense fund raised for members on strike, but due to the sensible policy that we as members adopted and supported, of setting up machinery in the organization for taking care of disputes, and by conducting ourselves in accord with facts and reasoned policy, strikes have fallen off and now this defense fund, which might have been used in industrial warfare, is devoted to the pursuits of peace. We will fight as always, when we are attacked, but we believe firmly in the policy of cooperation and we will pursue that with as much vigor as ever and with every resource that we have, in the same spirit and manner as we carried on the battles of labor.

BUSINESS MUST SOCIALIZED ITSELF

(Continued from page 125)

is just as unimaginative—just as reactionary—as the businessman who thinks that all he wants is to be left alone. There is a happy medium between these two extremes based upon sound American experience over the past 150 years. The crux of this American way, as we might call it, is to be found in the government spending policy; and in order to understand this a little more clearly it will be well to elaborate Point 9, above. That point, indeed, is the only plank in the suggested platform that is not self-explanatory."

EXTENT OF CONTROL

As the application of the program would involve the extension of the principles into "almost infinite detail," there seems room for explanation of some of the other planks in the platform. For example, proposition Number One. All true Americans can unite on that. We remember, however, some businessmen have considered the organization of labor "un-American" because it deprived the worker of his "liberty." If the proposition is self-explanatory, the question nevertheless presents itself: Who will interpret it?

No insuperable difficulties would be confronted, "Fortune's" readers are assured, if there were general agreement as to the functions of government in relation to modern industrialized business. In the first place, no responsible representative of government thinks that Washington should control all things. The government should, unquestionably, control some necessary things. But is business, as such, to determine what are the necessary things and how they are to be controlled? In the second place, what is this happy medium based upon

150 years of American experience? And has it all been "sound"? Or was the collapse of 1929 itself un-American?

In order that there may be no premature judgment, let us proceed to a consideration of the "crux" of this American way—the government spending policy, as analyzed by "Fortune." There is a distinction made between the traditional spending policy and that of the New Deal. "Formerly the government spent real wealth (land) or else spent money to produce real wealth (post offices) or else—and most significantly—spent money to produce wealth which private industry could use to produce more wealth (roads)." In the current spending, however, it is noted that the chief emphasis has been to subsidize the consumer through the instrumentalities of FERA, CWA, CCC, WPA, AAA, soldiers' bonus, etc. The spending of 15 billion dollars has failed to solve our economic plight. The reason it failed, according to "Fortune," is that the giving of \$100 to a consumer does not cause the businessman to expand his plant, or the railroad to increase their facilities, or otherwise cause a stimulation in the heavy industries. So, "in terms of real wealth, then, the trouble with the New Deal is not the amount that it has spent but the quality of its investment." The remedy, therefore, is for the government to find "strategical" investments to create opportunity for profit on the part of private capital.

We may assume that for the greater part of the hundred and fifty years of American experience the traditional policy of more or less industrial subsidy was in effect. Yet, the economic collapse followed. On the basis of our experience, then, to resort to our traditional policy might bring about another collapse. The New Deal spending policy was not a cause of the depression; it was the result. The administration has not advocated consumer subsidy as a long range program, but merely as an expedient to meet the current and immediate needs. Not that business might profit, but primarily that men might live. If the prior administrations had been less generous in giving industrial subsidies out of the public wealth, the government could be more generous now. Even if the public resources were greater it is doubtful if the industrial subsidies would be as stimulating as the consumer subsidy. Why? Because businessmen might still wonder where the next subsidy will come from, even as he does when the consumer is subsidized. There is also the question, why subsidize business? Won't that tend to make proposition No. 3 of the program ineffective?

The function of business is to produce and distribute goods, not for its own use but for the consumer. If there are no consumers, or the consumers cannot buy, the business cannot succeed, whether subsidized or not. Americans need and want more bread, meat, clothes, furniture, bathtubs, houses, transportation, education and entertainment. Americans can produce all of these—better and more than ever before.

ENGLAND'S PUSH FOR BETTER HOUSES

(Continued from page 126)

will to do. But that would not solve the problem of overcrowding, which in many instances makes good housing into slums. The British are also aided by laws which permit the control of rents in privately owned dwellings, to some extent; this means that when there is a shortage of housing landlords are not able to raise rents to such an extent that "doubling up" is forced by economic necessity.

LABOR LIKES LAUREATE OF DEMOCRACY

(Continued from page 123)

even in the magazine of the University of Oxford, in England—until it was discovered that he was a fugitive from English law.

EXPRESSES AMERICAN DREAM

On the occasion of the dedication of a national monument to the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, Mass., in 1889, O'Reilly was invited to write a poem to be read during the ceremony. There were some people who were offended at O'Reilly's selection for this honor, as he was not of the Pilgrim stock, nor was he a descendant of any who had lived in New England for generations; he was only an alien-born citizen. But upon publication of the poem the resentment of these people was changed to appreciation. Because he was foreign-born he could comprehend more vividly than a native son the individual and historical triumph of the Pilgrims' achievement. He, too, was an exile; he, too, had been "tossed on the wintry main." The poem "The Pilgrim Fathers" is one of O'Reilly's outstanding works. Not the cold intellectual commendation of the scholar, but the warm, vital admiration of a brother manifests itself in this tribute:

Here, on this rock, and on this sterile soil,
Began the kingdom, not of kings, but men!
Began the making of the world again;
Where equal rights and equal bonds were set;
Where all the people equal-franchised met;
Where doom was writ of privilege and crown;
Where human breath blew all the idols down;
Where crests were nought, where vulture
flags were furled,
And common men began to own the world!

Those who tell of the glories of ancient Greece and Rome tell of the glories of the princely rank rather than of the concerns of the mass of men. How could they do otherwise? For the mass of men were slaves. There was no glory for them. Who would bother to record the thoughts and feelings of such lowly creatures? Slaves, from the nature of their position, rarely become articulate or adept at self-expression, and those few among them who acquired the talent commonly exercised it in their masters' interests. Whoever would possess himself of an accurate knowledge of the slaves' existence must be a persistent student.

Consider, then, the state of prisoners. At best, prison life is bad—and maybe that is as it should be. But who knows of the wide and horrible range of bitter suffering existing between prison life at its "best" and at its "worst"—except the prisoners, who generally cannot tell? O'Reilly knew, for he had been one, and he told. His novel entitled "Moondyne" was dedicated "To all who are in prison." The book aroused hostile criticism from certain sources. Such criticism was but a reflection of the book's merit. Unfortunately there will always be some men whose only God-like trait is their sense

of "justice" where the faults of other men are concerned. Let us be ever grateful that their power is not that of the One from Whom they seek their sanction.

But the bard was by no means embittered by his sufferings; sufferings enlarged his soul. His were mostly joyous works. The poem "What Is Good?" presents a clue to his attitude.

"What is the real good?"
I asked in musing mood.

Order, said the law court;
Knowledge, said the school;
Truth, said the wise man;
Pleasure, said the fool;
Love, said the maiden;
Beauty, said the page;
Freedom, said the dreamer;
Home, said the sage;
Fame, said the soldier;
Equity, the seer;—

Spake my heart full sadly:
"The answer is not here."

Then within my bosom
Softly this I heard:
"Each heart holds the secret;
Kindness is the word."

O'Reilly's success in the United States did not make him forget that six of his comrades were still toiling in the Australian penal gangs. Thousands of others had not forgotten, either. The story of the rescue of these men by the American whale ship "Catalpa," commanded by Captain Anthony, of Nantucket, Mass., is one of high romance and incredible daring. The great distances to be traveled, the necessity of secretiveness, the difficulties of communication among those planning the venture, the almost impossible task of effecting communication with the prisoners, the problem of keeping out of the clutches of British police and British ships, the common perils of the sea, and the heavy penalty which would befall those who should be caught—all these circumstances made it most unlikely that the attempted rescue would be other than a futile and tragic display of valor. The little ship sailed from New Bedford, Mass., on April 29, 1875. One year and four months later it returned, bearing the six rescued men!

O'Reilly delivered a welcoming address to the men on their arrival in the United States. In closing the address he said, "The Irishman who could forget what the Stars and Stripes have done for his countrymen, deserves that in time of need that flag shall forget him."

Emotion never carried the poet too far. His warmest works were conspicuously marked with the restraint of reason. In his poem "Liberty Lighting the World"—from which the opening lines of this article were extracted—the thought contained in the line "Not a sword to threaten slaughter" is a representative illustration. The fear that too great success might deprive his beloved Ireland of some of its virtues is likewise expressed in "Erin," a portion of which follows:



VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking
you'll enjoy wearing it.
Of 10-karat gold and clearly
displaying the I. B. E. \$4
W. insignia. Price only

O Bride of the Sea! may the world know
your laughter
As well as it knows your tears!
As your past was for Freedom, so be your
hereafter;
And through all your coming years
May no weak race be wronged, and no strong
robber feared;
To oppressors grow hateful, to slaves more
endeared;
Till the world comes to know that the test
of a cause
Is the hatred of tyrants, and Erin's applause!

O'Reilly died in Boston on August 9, 1890. The Irishman who had become an American patriot had since become a patriot of all mankind. His death was mourned by members of many creeds and many races. Their tribute to O'Reilly can be no more fittingly expressed than by his own poem, "The Dead Man."

The Trapper died—our hero—and we grieved;
In every heart in camp the sorrow stirred.
"His soul was red!" the Indian cried,
bereaved;
"A white man, he!" the grim old Yankee's
word.

So, brief and strong, each mourner gave
his best—
How kind he was, how brave, how keen
to track;
And as we laid him by the pines to rest,
A negro spoke, with tears: "His heart was
black!"

Sunset Road

By JAMES H. BRENNAN, L. U. No. 134

Living alone in the house of my dreams
With the memories of long past years,
Memories of joy and sorrow,
Memories of happiness and tears.
Whispering, lingering, memories,
Memories that will ever last,
Living again in dreamland
With the phantoms of the past.

Phantoms, only phantoms,
Ghosts of long gone day,
Some wrecks of hopes and ambition,
Idols of broken clay.
And only those that the fleeting years
Have left in life's twilight glow
Can cherish the thoughts those memories
bring,
Our lives of the long ago.

And so I live in the house of my dreams,
Still carrying my earthly load
As I slowly drift on that long last trip
To the end of life's sunset road.

Dreaming, yes, and wondering,
What Eternity has in store,
Will it be a manse in my Father's house?
Will I reach the Eternal shore?
Will, when I have passed into the Great
Beyond
And I am laid beneath the sod,
Will I awaken again in the presence
And Glory of the Eternal Living God?

Will I hear the chant of the Angels' songs
As their voices in adoration swell,
Or will it be the cries and moans of the un-
fortunate souls
In the lower-most depths of Hell?
And so I live in the house of my dreams,
Still carrying my earthly load
As I slowly drift on the long last trip
To the end of life's sunset road.

Copyright, 1939, by James H. Brennan.
Date of publication: March, 1939.

MEN PLUS MACHINES WIN WARS

(Continued from page 116)

the articles in common use. He carefully wrote down the cost of items purchased and found out the average wage rates of the workers. When he had noted all this information and all purchases had been made, he brought back a large trunkful of typical items to the United States. At home he set down the data he had collected and figured out how long the industrial workman had to work in order to earn enough money to purchase these goods. The resultant charts are revealing.

Based upon technology, American citizens do not have much to worry about in their relationships with foreign countries, but wars are not won merely by technology, but are won also by unity of purpose and the will to achieve. Hitler's method has been to divide nations at home before he arrived at their frontiers with a powerful fighting force. The sine qua non of success in the United States will depend upon how much we can achieve.

MAKING RURAL ELECTRIFICATION SAFE

(Continued from page 121)

developed state of the use of electrical energy on the farm."

Apparently, the embarrassment continued for only two years, because beginning with 1924 the National Electric Light Association reported that the "Development of rural electric service from central stations has just started;" further advising the private utilities as to the answers to farmers which would most effectively discourage them from undertaking to construct and operate their own rural distribution lines. The end of 1930 showed fewer than 650,000 of the 6,300,000 farms connected to electric lines.

The National Resources Board reported in 1934 that "It therefore seems necessary for the government to stimulate the extension of this service in many areas." And in 1935, with still over six million farms unable to secure the benefits of electric service, the President, by Executive Order created the Rural Electrification Administration. The next year, Congress passed the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, providing a 10-year program and authorizing the appropriation of \$410,000,000 to bring electricity to American farms.

It appeared probable that private utilities would be the principal borrowers of REA funds for rural distribution extensions. Such was not the case. The farmers began to form rural electric co-operatives, financed by REA loans, to build lines and furnish service to themselves.

As a result of rural line construction financed by the Rural Electrification Administration and the impetus its program gave to rural line building by the private utilities, the number of farms receiving electric service has doubled in the past four years.

I spent a good many years in management and industrial engineering work and I know that safety is a first consideration and is only accomplished by those well known three E's. Engineering, enforcement and education must be the

guiding principles of REA construction, operation and service. Design and redesign has become the custom in REA engineering to combine safety, economy of construction, high serviceability and low maintenance cost.

Most electrical contractors have kept step with REA engineering and construction methods in the observance of adequate safety regulations. We realize more fully every day our obligation to project employees, project members and the community for safe operation of the new services.

The National Electrical Safety Code is basic for REA, as it is for the electrical industry. The qualification of project operations employees, the proper use and care of live line tools, safety equipment and maintenance trucks are now being standardized.

Early in the REA program the need for inspection of wiring installations was apparent. Co-operative members, inexperienced in the use of electricity must be assured of a safe, adequate wiring job, done by a good electrician and inspected by someone authorized by an agency having jurisdiction.

Expansion of the REA program made necessary the training of additional inspectors. Addition of a million and a half to two million electrified farms during the 10-year program laid down for REA by

Congress will tax inspection facilities severely, but we cannot permit service to be connected until the inspection certificate is produced.

I wish we could plaster a sign on the side of every connected member's house: "This co-operative member has had his wiring inspected—it's safe."

Entirely aside from humanitarian considerations, a good safety record is an indication of the efficiency with which construction and operations are carried on.

Efficient management can prevent most accidents. Accidents cause lost time, disruption of routine and damage to morale and public relations. Accident prevention is vital to the financial success of every REA project because it is directly reflected in compensation, public liability and other insurance costs. Reduction of hazard, supplemented by painstaking selection of qualified operations personnel will provide a foundation on which to build a safety-minded field organization. The need for a broad safety program has long been felt in REA. Such a program has now been launched.

REA loans are made to co-operatives on a self-liquidating basis. They must be amortized over a period of 20 to 25 years. In the lean years of load building, advantage must be taken of every opportunity for economy in operation. Workmen's compensation and public liability insurance rates especially are based on experience. An effective accident prevention program is the surest way to reduce insurance costs, which are a considerable item in the operation of any utility. The

(Continued on page 168)

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100.....	.50	Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	12.50
Account Book, Treasurer's.....	.90	Ledger sheets for above, per 100.....	2.25
Buttons, small rolled gold.....	.60	Paper, Official Letter, per 100.....	.50
Buttons, small 10k gold.....	.85	Pins, rolled gold.....	.60
Buttons, medium, 10k gold.....	1.00	Rituals, extra, each.....	.25
Buttons, diamond-shaped 10k gold.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts).....	1.75
Book, Minute for R. S. (small).....	2.25	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts).....	3.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (large).....	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts).....	1.75
Book, Day.....	1.75	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts).....	3.50
Book, Roll Call.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts).....	1.75
Carbon for Receipt books.....	.05	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts).....	3.50
Charm, 10k gold.....	4.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts).....	1.75
Charters, Duplicate.....	1.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts).....	3.50
Complete Local Charter Outfit.....	25.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts).....	1.75
Constitution, per 100.....	7.50	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts).....	.75
Single copies.....	.10	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts).....	.25
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year.....	2.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's.....	.25
Emblem, Automobile.....	1.25	Receipt Book, Treasurer's.....	.30
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Receipt Holders, each.....	.40
Labels, Decalcomania, per 100.....	.20	Research weekly report cards, per 100.....	9.00
Labels, Metal, per 100.....	2.50	Rings, 10k gold.....	1.00
Labels, Neon, per 100.....	.20	Seal, cut of.....	4.00
Labels, Paper, per 100.....	.20	Seal (pocket).....	7.50
Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100.....	.35	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen.....	.40
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index.....	6.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.....	.30
Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100.....	1.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages.....	2.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages.....	3.75		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages.....	8.00		

(Extra Heavy Binding)

FOR E. W. B. A.

Book, Minute.....	1.50	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100.....	7.50
Charters, Duplicates.....	.50	Single copies.....	.10
Reinstatement Blanks, per 100.....	.75	Rituals, each.....	.25

METAL



LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 11 TO FEBRUARY 10, 1939

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	149374 151227	8	990810 990820	B-56	66438	B-110	541954 542077	178	506088 506100
B-1	B 215991 216000	B-9	401343 401413	B-56	307231 307235	B-110	569909 569911	178	580379
B-1	B 251644 251660	B-9	552942 553500	B-56	384424 384453	B-110	659251 659518	178	800251 800256
B-1	388309 388333	B-9	680251 681488	B-57	526011 526019	B-110	903852 903859	180	274906 274908
B-1	B 488251 488500	B-9	B 134645 134683	59	705751 705833	111	77029 77037	180	308879 308883
B-1	814501 814560	B-9	B 496842 497250	60	380298	113	708001 708048	180	407432 407539
B-1	858119 858750	B-9	418712 418716	60	527444 527551	113	934817 934821	180	790240
B-1	946801 946829	B-9	478614 478723	64	12106 12120	114	215282 215289	181	52965 53005
B-1	62203 62250	B-9	B 522001 522246	64	83831 84000	115	393301 393309	183	76928
B-1	82691 82735	B-9	B 132851 132865	64	398154 398199	115	509099 509100	183	415801 415835
2	144958 144959	B-9	340166 340167	65	542331 542520	116	474205 474289	183	791386 791400
2	546321 546540	B-9	348731 348750	65	931270 931279	117	77453 77478	184	662498 662526
B-3	AJ 5284 5377	B-9	B 516211 516545	B-66	390297 390300	121	245513 245514	185	190424 190473
B-3	AJ 5429 5467	B-9	478460 478500	B-66	390252 390275	121	576938 577050	186	784370 784380
B-3	AJ 5610 5654	10	250180 250200	B-66	661061 661500	122	545398 545524	187	525061 525085
B-3	AJ 10753 10760	12	183654 183671	B-66	694501 694543	124	B 331045 331070	190	498158 498195
B-3	AJ 10819	16	312839 312943	B-66	871861 871883	124	417437 417450	191	583276 583297
B-3	AJ 11202 11205	16	526751 526970	B-66	254129 254220	124	566691 567000	193	118501 118834
B-3	4AP 375 391	B-17	B 130556	68	427360 427361	124	848672 848679	193	704468 704537
B-3	4AP 519 527	B-17	B 452445 452461	68	413119 413127	125	192008 192055	194	612751 612821
B-3	D 481 526	B-17	337074 337075	70	254241 254244	125	556931 557682	194	633621 633750
B-3	D 625 646	B-17	647116 647156	70	273073 273116	125	672029 672070	194	673540 673566
B-3	EJ 553 593	B-18	B 128612 128704	B-71	333542 333586	127	823136 823148	195	673588 673703
B-3	EJ 671 786	B-18	B 170610 170817	72	202702	129	902830 902840	197	436932 436949
B-3	EJ 863 936	B-18	398339 398347	72	524700	B-130	114333 114636	B-201	B 312837 312871
B-3	EJ 1008 1049	B-18	630648 631409	72	627001 627019	B-130	399823 399852	202	47886 47896
B-3	EJ 1213 1226	B-18	793280 793373	76	48107	B-130	689451 689723	202	B 275533 275537
B-3	EAppr 792 800	21	101620 101628	76	484871 484960	131	2975 3000	202	B 489615 489750
B-3	EAppr 879 975	B-25	572251 572475	B-77	B 127051 127054	133	88826 88827	202	530908 531000
B-3	EH 1031 1072	26	75821	B-77	383434 383458	133	401692 401711	202	B 590251 590343
B-3	EH 1220 1315	26	149985 150000	B-77	B 478501 478615	B-134	14986 15000	202	699751 699861
B-3	F 137 142	26	579001 579084	B-77	B 479313 479485	B-134	15739 15750	202	933761 933785
B-3	H 1735 1780	26	342926 343370	B-77	B 480424 480756	B-134	17136 17250	205	981884 991904
B-3	H 1868 1884	26	956559 956608	B-77	505862 507616	B-134	B 119344 119356	208	47449 47463
B-3	H 2006 2028	27	185856 185861	B-78	B 333587 333600	B-134	127964 128250	208	452967 452971
B-3	H 2209 2253	B-28	97106 97350	B-78	419101 419124	B-134	B 152458 152524	210	302878 303052
B-3	I 1778 1800	B-28	129530 129539	80	128933 128980	B-134	238723 238733	211	135351 135380
B-3	I 2152 2197	B-28	728701 728787	82	390093 390147	B-134	265228 265500	B-212	B 658991 659000
B-3	I 2210 2271	B-28	923788 923941	B-83	100555 100577	B-134	289154 289323	B-212	237150 237157
B-3	I 2447 2459	B-28	235471 235479	B-83	B 272529 272543	B-134	312378 312750	B-212	21469 21473
B-3	I 2628 2636	31	B 273457 273460	B-83	B 332840 332901	B-134	315052 315435	B-212	51300 51301
B-3	IAppr 48 65	31	399011 399018	B-83	385879 385892	B-134	488843 489000	B-212	106211 106214
B-3	IAppr 206 211	31	655367 655500	B-83	551241 551250	B-134	489325 489750	B-212	302285 302353
B-3	J 551 561	31	717001 717243	B-83	687751 688293	B-134	489751 490084	B-212	640286 640457
B-3	J 727 737	31	785953 785955	B-83	688501 688695	B-134	490501 490840	213	249661 249943
B-3	J 811 832	32	244495 244496	B-84	98008 98056	B-134	491251 491512	213	412400 412445
B-3	OA 17779 17800	32	402423 402433	B-84	594186 594395	B-134	492001 492750	213	644093 644162
B-3	OA 18571 18600	33	247412 247417	B-86	B 6879 6882	B-134	492751 492831	214	240601 240820
B-3	OA 18700 18800	34	40096	B-86	101570	B-134	493501 493557	214	486730 486732
B-3	OA 19206 19251	34	528047 528123	B-86	B 115121 115130	B-134	494251 495000	214	782889 782905
B-3	OA 19417 19460	34	874516 874550	B-86	180353 180608	B-134	495001 495750	215	388833 388856
B-3	OA 19601 19688	35	15086 15097	B-86	B 227500 227509	B-134	495751 495817	217	549779 549790
B-3	OA 19801 19865	35	287674 287779	B-86	637996 638048	B-134	573451 573492	222	109391 109399
B-3	OA 20001 20021	36	84339 84370	B-87	231152 231158	B-134	637501 637877	223	55447 55500
B-3	OA 20801 20854	36	22046 22047	88	60222 60268	B-134	638251 639032	223	99008 99009
B-3	XG 78183 78200	36	B 273981 273982	88	305712 305713	B-134	639001 639032	223	662251 662263
B-3	XG 78359 78452	36	B 274132 274139	90	7141 7142	B-134	718199 718269	224	826419 826468
B-3	XG 78601 78673	36	64659 64675	90	143229 143250	135	216220 216235	225	88225 88230
B-3	XG 78801 78840	37	75711 75965	90	594751 594839	136	131934 132000	225	391217 391229
B-3	BFQ 11166 11200	38	137885 137892	91	757413 757415	136	603751 603765	226	92482 92532
B-3	BFQ 11345 11600	38	B 230073 230074	93	935505 935515	137	838582 838624	229	512672 512700
B-3	BFQ 11649 11911	38	B 534909 535093	94	517369 517377	B-138	244781 244786	230	285268 285270
B-3	BFQ 12001 12094	38	809341 809390	95	220086 220191	B-138	279216 279251	230	445881 445974
B-3	BFQ 12401 12482	38	925706 926013	95	276975 276978	B-138	B 286255 286257	231	438164 438220
B-3	BFM 2214 2225	38	251800 251801	95	310714 310719	139	568552 568572	231	224296
B-3	BL 33692 34000	B-39	428495 428500	96	18779 18782	143	8870	B-232	94871 94898
B-3	BL 34168 34400	B-39	565062 565355	96	213672 213691	143	619501 619546	B-232	302465 302472
B-3	BL 34424 34643	40	91286 91340	96	330429 330499	B-145	820447 820500	236	487996 488004
B-3	BL 34803 34942	40	184166 184172	98	42172 42557	B-145	105286 105303	237	165172 165191
B-3	BL 35201 35235	40	563731 564243	98	90956 90993	B-145	148586	238	388252 388282
B-3	BMQ 3963 4000	41	97142 97148	98	B 232699 232703	B-145	119251 119340	240	519929 519975
B-3	BMQ 4190 4400	41	151215 151424	98	330900 331487	B-145	377820 377995	241	304543 304554
B-3	BMQ 4621 4800	41	827288 827296	98	B 420347 420464	B-145	906860 906900	243	119361 119368
B-3	BMQ 4825 5040	41	834257 834265	99	46785 46995	146	90881 90903	245	178026 178365
B-3	BMQ 5229 5328	B-43	281428 281505	99	126915 126934	150	576001 576006	247	400707 400712
B-3	BMQ 5601 5690	45	249810 249818	99	598501 598706	150	684718 684750	251	389417 389427
B-3	BM 30766 30800	46	189711 189750	100	19251 19363	152	871121 871158	251	557553 557555
B-3	BM 31112 31200	46	384521 384530	100	26947 26948	157	292657 292713	252	272296 272297
B-3	BM 31907 31945	46	581871 581872	100	37181 37188	157	568144	252	520599 520627
B-3	BM 32215 32307	46	656251 656600	101	284960 284964	159	797356 797374	254	381915 381919
B-3	BM 32810 33009	B-48	191834 191840	101	167169 167250	B-160	316218 316278	255	79395 79398
B-3	BM 33201 33284	B-48	B 286255 286258	103	585001 585021	B-160	B 204550 204587	256	247795 247800
B-3	BS 7562 7600	B-48	362566 362827	103	21820 21824	B-160	B 246382 246383	256	395701 395707
B-3	BS 7655 8000	B-48	B 449664 449770	103	33758 33760	B-160	535310 535500	257	193735 193736
B-3	BS 8011 8331	50	673973 674032	103	135629 135637	B-160	571385 571918	257	474874 474937
B-3	BS 8401 8476	50	B 166737 166748	104	324204 324605	161	709501 709568	259	465193 465198
4	414010 414016	50	222357 222366	104	285321 285546	161	105151 105161	259	598395 598424
5	499 501	B-52	B 69114 69120	105	283507	164	246897 246900	262	467207 467247
5	45001 45300	B-52	B 176096 176170	105	291350 291354	164	1031 1500	262	844471 844580
5	335774 336000	B-52	340039 340111	105	468923 468929	164	50251 50390	263	251044 251045
5	596251 596586	B-52	340501 340985	107	560401 560429	164	156001 156130	263	524420 524555
6	146885 146914	53	202491 202492	108	38462 38687	164	158126 158212	263	919810 919811
6	367345 367643	53	356179 3562						

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
275	408688 408726	369	679501 679639	B-474	632461 632628	587	497651 497660	B-667	272776 272787
B-276	268447	370	525154 525162	475	405687 405711	588	40146 40172	B-667	298626 299016
B-276	B 284132 284133	371	771325 771335	B-476	257885 257893	589	302304 302306	B-667	333496 333498
B-276	B 292059 292077	B-372	55312 55316	B-476	518948 518963	589	338686 338790	B-667	439161 439238
B-276	567102 567176	B-372	B 276366 276367	B-477	247231 247273	591	33295	668	444591 444617
277	295331 295500	B-372	B 330536 330570	479	225274 225275	591	400851 400880	B-669	101825 101853
277	666001 666010	B-372	443695 443781	479	443677 443710	592	499064 499083	670	776961 776968
278	82780 82810	B-373	3741 3748	479	776293 776294	593	3389 3399	671	336857 336889
280	800276 800293	375	685161 685218	480	11479	594	222780 222782	673	67253
281	674040 674072	377	353119 353165	480	891983 892009	594	378108 378122	673	561074 561091
284	62884 62908	377	913570 913586	481	514085 514158	595	455643 455910	674	145299 145346
B-286	52611	378	783211 783220	B-482	400542 440546	595	577052 577060	B-675	461009 461068
288	B 298263 298275	380	907812 907830	483	376759 376907	595	881971 882020	676	268966 269035
288	567751 567787	382	203024 203031	488	125613 125620	596	94417 94424	677	43051 43067
288	755248 755250	382	603329 603358	488	573098 573157	597	88756 88780	678	242107 242108
290	521175 521185	383	776552 776567	488	659964 659966	598	490729 490740	678	382216 382245
291	5538 5559	385	81552 81564	489	86295 86305	599	791005 791033	680	45653
B-292	B 332108 332109	386	764610 764625	489	936915 936919	600	380446 380451	680	799961 799982
292	337844 337856	388	95033 95042	491	562360	601	61737 61753	681	516861 516884
292	627968 628194	389	168147 168161	491	785043 785060	601	412205 412212	682	292850 292855
293	309657 309670	390	155010 155036	492	929174 929220	601	940523 940533	682	501351 501370
294	166856 166858	B-391	B 288307 288308	493	593254 593275	602	20878	683	415271 415357
294	518324 518343	B-391	530562 530577	493	958854 958856	602	42423 42432	683	419230 419250
296	771578 771587	393	430577 430592	B-495	97908 97937	602	406253 406293	683	560851 560856
301	755423 755432	394	306792 306823	B-495	258472 258475	B-603	92616 92630	B-684	87546 87560
B-302	261502 261569	394	773086 773100	B-495	306713	604	133413 133490	B-684	211834 211854
B-302	B 274213	397	381601 381652	497	798726 798730	604	440563	B-684	B 292203 292214
B-302	B 274298 274299	397	773086 773100	499	176964 176979	B-605	B 300986 301008	685	35492 35510
B-302	390795	398	183312 183358	499	521605 521706	B-605	B 339460 339478	686	71733 71735
B-302	886874 886888	398	430822 430825	500	548471 548605	B-605	416439 416444	686	429741 429750
303	767142 767145	400	684431 684484	B-502	53815 53825	B-605	578299 578311	686	614251 614261
B-304	B 484103 484147	401	80815 80849	504	63248	607	168883 168925	688	25267 25276
B-304	563079 563108	403	384923 384931	504	933425 933459	608	792368 792372	688	604020 604056
B-304	690765 690975	405	399237 399274	505	6753 6773	608	565970	689	306995 306996
305	42056	405	568965 568966	505	430447 430448	609	782200 782209	689	655563 655620
305	456921 456962	406	297001 297003	505	764974 765000	610	62898 63000	691	971823 971836
B-306	28331	406	892480 892500	508	569334 569377	610	264666	692	441193 441221
B-306	B 261023 261025	407	20511 20516	509	278308 278320	610	443090 443092	693	417001 417014
B-306	624016 624053	408	172999 173000	510	490917 490919	610	606751 606778	694	370013 370046
307	101369 101387	408	454909 455012	511	75517 75552	611	195338 195339	695	410450 410540
308	88012 88013	409	139572	513	403890 403931	611	523014 523075	697	51467 51469
308	395401 395465	409	653293 653353	515	58588 58602	612	384616 384630	697	851354 851390
308	772496 772500	413	192428 192469	520	196758 196759	612	555194 555197	697	895922 895989
B-309	803297 803349	413	890685 890724	520	406541 406648	613	72610 72750	B-702	34139 34139
B-309	4143	414	305122	521	436435 436451	613	302963	B-702	75911 75926
B-309	85991 86107	414	610501 610525	521	931395 931462	613	454105 454112	B-702	108022 108049
B-309	108941 108917	415	49872 49873	522	394506 394536	613	603001 603009	B-702	358100 358172
B-309	174462 174470	415	143911 143913	523	387913 387914	614	529354 529368	B-702	457742 457784
B-309	244457 244500	415	419401 419435	525	383134 383160	615	79260 79293	B-702	458372 458385
B-309	B 285941 285943	415	514479 514500	526	244110 244116	615	268301	B-702	B 486835 486837
B-309	B 293715 293764	416	473376 473403	527	966607 966652	616	412875 412915	B-702	510155 510175
B-309	675001 675358	417	61277 61278	528	454073 454140	616	576778	B-702	510994 511046
311	271248 271319	417	147969	529	815677 815686	617	50656 50663	B-702	531957 531979
312	394817 394871	417	409854 409917	530	793582 793615	617	208456 208500	B-702	532612 532634
313	167686 167730	B-418	B 242866 242872	531	425564 425580	617	706501 706530	B-702	567729 567738
317	919066 919093	B-418	248368 248371	531	773457 773496	618	442301 442393	B-702	636099 636122
318	81955 81961	B-418	445485 445500	532	468340 468409	619	784668 784678	B-702	697432 697454
318	364039 364076	B-418	684001 684132	536	246116 246119	620	520155 520181	B-702	782914 782932
318	88076 88085	B-418	776591 776599	537	220354	621	420301 420304	B-702	841342 841368
321	170903 170934	B-420	274732 274781	537	259479 259490	623	214039 214066	B-702	875141 875151
321	415501 415508	B-420	B 283377 283394	539	562097 562115	625	607876 607895	B-703	300338 300339
321	795274 795300	B-420	437992 437994	540	698770 698801	626	519684 519688	B-703	411601 411623
322	312516 312519	421	194281 194320	B-541	426486 426487	628	242330 242344	B-703	797098 797100
323	137129 137242	421	326081 326100	B-541	774784 774796	630	494599 494608	704	849186 849200
324	411410 411460	422	383421 383430	543	89303 89310	631	166074 166110	707	775201 775219
326	286981 287138	424	76765 76776	544	153351 153393	632	382641 382671	708	416710 416782
329	282382 282450	426	413721 413731	545	33636 33639	633	269944	709	104927 104942
329	941785 941850	426	256190	545	414932 414956	633	517555 517596	710	15578 15591
333	243855	427	258642 258719	B-548	B 261921 261922	634	231953 231977	711	284551 284553
333	292394 292500	428	411917 411977	B-548	791632 791638	636	B 234347 234351	B 311409	311411
333	719251 719289	B-429	152846 152975	551	16941 16944	636	909369 909395	711	531429 531574
335	104046 104059	B-429	B 302110 302118	552	206754 206768	637	288072 288086	712	62819
336	758053 758057	B-429	904472 904565	553	385221 385246	B-640	15131 15133	712	171068 171089
338	778671 778693	430	791616 791640	B-554	B 307091 307154	B-640	326617 326621	B-713	B 61151 61120
339	307662 307725	B-431	B 333656 333679	B-554	771785 771800	B-640	346795 346840	B-713	266165 266250
340	200755 200792	B-431	980715 980749	556	402696 402725	643	83154 83178	B-713	533251 533490
340	245156 245250	434	240793 240798	557	749092 749113	644	227349 227350	B-713	B 584381 584390
340	687001 687071	B-435	B 264946 264948	558	134318 134336	644	373699 373740	B-713	893541 893780
341	30336	B-435	B 364631 364653	558	229293 229500	644	482423 482424	714	784490 784496
341	199167 199184	B-435	649391 649420	558	595501 595560	B-645	B 231221 231231	715	410101 410117
342	211675	436	88433 88445	559	385532 385550	B-646	160234	715	527084 527100
342	224592 224609	437	100540 100592	561	586501 586627	B-646	406882 406907	716	332191 332192
344	845117 845127	438	59815 59865	561	942680 942750	648	14543 14546	716	513341 513590
347	322587 322667	438	239333 239336	564	229623 229636	648	235174 235286	716	916897 916917
348	708818 708925	438	929165 929172	565	2948 2953	648	727215 727216	719	232117
349	41059 41250	B-439	592535 592547	566	393901 393909	649	317236 317346	719	583568 583638
349	47251 47814	B-441	47134 47135	566	555451 555504	650	202143 202146	722	69319 69320
349	283901 284101	B-441	584641 584665	567	134133 134213	651	239434 239458	722	550256 550261
349	305677 305695	443	95957 96010	568	54260 54261	652	409526 409533	723	524218 524250
350	401755 401767	444	665741 665761	568	296380 296415	652	576463 576464	723	701251 701416
351	112893 112906	445	82472 82529	569	21897 21900	653	400035 400087	724	334660 334839
353	66490 66628	445</							

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
744	321727 321736	B-829	75751 77250	B-905	B 305689 305700	B-987	B 555945 556401	B-1105	178906 178915
744	664501 664507	B-829	B 570542 572250	B-905	B 379577 379587	B-989	B 285861 285898	B-1106	289320 289340
747	387441 387485	B-829	B 582001 582530	B-905	B 512251 512282	991	92940 92949	B-1107	291773 291789
748	132601 132667	B-830	B 74251 75405	B-907	B 313809 313840	991	302528	B-1108	61629 61638
748	424669 424677	B-830	B 78001 79500	B-907	B 509008 509022	B-992	B 260745	B-1109	649632 649735
B-749	495805 495845	B-830	B 55121 55500	B-909	B 234633 234635	B-992	B 263944 263966	B-1110	B 300326 300331
B-749	543307 543494	B-830	B 561001 562500	B-909	B 463444 463469	B-994	B 55621	B-1110	B 337529 337590
B-752	B 264014	B-830	B 623251 623384	910	385848 385870	B-994	B 557267 557328	B-1111	260293 260298
755	788611 788634	B-830	B 17009 17104	911	58381 58450	995	201108 201118	B-1112	528909 529084
756	145549 145575	B-832	B 23232 23250	912	173201	995	402140 402193	B-1112	71827
757	845560 845576	B-832	B 52168 52304	913	204656 204730	996	100758 100770	B-1112	716369 716605
758	543914 543976	B-833	B 287768 287770	913	392749 392785	997	88973 88984	B-1116	B 210109 210187
760	535841 535928	B-833	B 512888 512899	914	761709	997	331209 331210	B-1116	B 261699
760	578609 578680	B-835	B 79658 79665	915	817035 817072	998	337236 337270	B-1118	605652 605676
761	277288 277290	B-835	B 232781 232816	917	76094 76096	B-1000	B 71095	B-1120	B 926 928
761	390377 390393	B-835	B 303319 303321	917	386420 386428	B-1000	B 494524 494730	B-1120	832203 832223
762	171609 171613	B-837	B 336010 336043	918	798499 798514	B-1006	B 411320 411401	B-1123	B 266525 266529
B-763	250142 250143	B-837	B 982719 982733	919	237465	B-1006	B 636237 636244	B-1123	392458 392574
B-763	301655 301672	B-839	B 79501 79613	B-921	B 923268 923292	B-1007	B 500406 500477	B-1125	304382 304403
B-763	408503 408563	B-839	B 53890 54000	922	B 579818 580454	B-1010	B 2986 3000	B-1127	B 304985 305014
764	921141 921170	B-839	B 65251 65990	923	374802 374808	B-1010	B 66001 66060	B-1128	495281 495450
765	299216 299219	B-839	B 446567 447000	923	174242 174245	B-1010	B 536975 537750	B-1130	B 301501 301573
765	819603 819658	B-839	B 551251 553142	925	295686 295743	B-1010	B 567751 568385	B-1130	57682 57683
767	360997 361033	B-840	B 511909 511926	925	27119 27123	B-1013	13774 13799	B-1130	509266 509544
768	920003 920037	B-841	B 939266 939282	B-926	284763 284771	B-1015	477874 477906	B-1135	270255 270288
768	64286 64354	B-842	B 787479 787491	B-926	772100 772126	B-1018	B 308201 308251	B-1141	105811 105864
770	756481 756482	B-843	B 294603	928	275462 275544	B-1019	B 290986 291000	B-1141	442756 442803
B-773	99742 99750	B-843	B 328802 328804	928	470905 470911	B-1019	B 339601 339636	B-1144	86737 86738
B-773	B 289805	B-843	B 572301 572302	B-929	B 234656	B-1020	B 330808 330837	B-1144	102813 102820
B-773	391501 391523	B-843	B 629354 629396	B-929	B 250806	B-1022	B 513001 513023	B-1147	57089
774	553716 553776	B-844	B 265803 265806	B-929	B 304553 304561	B-1023	B 28053 28058	B-1151	476451 476540
775	848615 848639	B-844	B 329473 329499	930	317405 317406	1024	82687	B-1151	656590 656602
776	289793 289853	B-844	B 409276 409364	930	290121 290124	1024	580570 580639	B-1154	31007 31009
777	287040 287050	845	90030 90056	932	389701 389711	1025	771043 771047	B-1154	665191 665216
779	170413 170444	845	574057 574060	933	373137 793152	B-1026	B 226839 226840	B-1154	939621 939622
779	263662 263665	846	386486 386490	933	413417 413440	B-1026	B 287014 287029	B-1156	103121 103130
780	387778 387861	846	463211 463364	935	577357 577359	1029	926625 926646	MISSING	
780	431021 431030	847	144485 144540	935	296591 296621	1029	17113 17114		
782	240173 240175	B-849	B 299075 299079	B-936	B 236226 236231	B-1030	185521 185540	16	313940.
782	246513 246520	B-849	B 104546 104550	B-936	407128 407148	1032	52218	18	793301-308.
782	246504 246520	B-849	B 393001 393103	937	68971 69000	1032	160288 160300	57	525701-526010.
783	581658 581679	B-849	B 437625 437626	937	591751 591752	1032	767821 767838	60	3802.7.
784	233596 233634	850	89575 89579	940	117698 117712	B-1034	185127 185171	83	688291
B-785	B 299883 299914	852	278807 278813	942	510198 510209	B-1034	B 244120 244124	86	180604-607, 227495-499.
B-785	794832 794867	852	403135 403188	943	B 269754 269755	B-1036	672486 672499	116	474240.
786	103842 103936	854	445530 445532	943	B 309331 309355	B-1041	B 68211 68219	131	2978-2980.
786	426063 426086	854	70128 70162	B-945	B 262835	B-1041	B 508281 508500	164	156035.
787	101962 101970	854	81354 81355	B-945	B 303666 303678	B-1041	B 513751 514500	164	2305.
787	317135 317140	855	78938 78960	B-947	B 314101 314103	B-1045	578015 578038	202	530942.
789	793904 793910	856	468992	B-947	B 330601 330607	B-1046	B 229259	230	445974.
790	364288 364323	856	832968 833027	948	760501 760507	B-1046	960625 960646	252	520621-625.
791	297838 297843	857	234868 234878	948	562688 562693	1047	631993 632027	291	5542, 5556.
791	573912 573951	858	373494 373500	948	672757 672883	B-1048	90411 90494	304	563086, 105-106.
792	795801 795805	859	693001 693041	948	922548	B-1048	297221 297261	372	55313.
794	175749 175750	860	391053 391144	B-949	B 245929 245940	B-1049	B 441411 441750	382	203025, 027-028, 030.
794	414803	860	84575 84590	B-949	B 382205 382274	B-1049	B 505051 505055	388	95035.
794	683223 683435	862	336158 336211	B-949	B 520554 520627	B-1051	173294 173636	409	139567-571.
795	83679 83698	863	421839 421851	B-949	B 634411 634994	B-1051	229727 229730	422	383428.
799	435132 435156	864	15387 15388	B-951	B 270649 270662	B-1052	B 413499 413546	438	239334.
800	95407 95444	864	301745 301829	B-951	B 311731 311822	1054	801642 801646	479	674-676.
800	364781 364821	865	276747 276750	B-951	391813 391824	B-1055	B 230796	480	11478.
801	99903 99920	865	597001 597103	B-951	558163	B-1055	B 388376 388500	486	776319.
802	522725 522733	867	90521 90533	B-952	788375 788400	B-1058	B 216601 216750	536	246111-115.
B-803	B 301188 301200	868	233044	B-952	563577	B-1060	4245 4327	568	54259.
B-803	B 338101 338109	868	448381 448518	B-952	B 293101 293111	B-1061	B 59666 59708	610	443090.
804	401438 401452	869	64399 64434	953	328716 328718	B-1061	92438 92500	616	412872-874, 576777.
806	766381 766393	870	609751 609793	953	660891 661189	B-1061	B 257473 257474	661	198181.
807	580271 580330	872	769588 769593	954	B 330001 330043	B-1063	B 118097 118104	673	67252.
808	229344 229359	873	715139 715153	B-1064	B 309901 309918	B-1064	118594 118599	683	560854-855.
808	303039 303040	B-874	527285 527306	956	14596 14600	B-1064	151291 151308	694	370037.
809	523768 523784	875	420496	957	B 399678 399720	B-1067	536581 536665	711	284550.
811	774226 774229	875	511066 511077	958	242904 242907	1068	254714 254716	716	513340.
812	100193 100213	B-876	B 281301 281367	960	511601 511606	B-1069	318839	772	756480.
813	240685	B-876	B 282086 282265	B-961	770939 770952	B-1069	758707	786	103842-844.
813	308336 308389	B-876	B 296081 296100	B-962	B 262568 262586	B-1071	222463 222512	825	76771-780, 76921-930,
B-814	B 175251 175257	B-876	564196 564221	B-962	B 314401 314429	1072	970787 970800	951	960, 77081-090,
B-814	B 453898 453927	B-876	780843 780900	B-962	769093 769103	1074	B 306671 306686	77106-110.	
815	860677 860713	B-876	781131 781159	963	314114 314124	B-1075	B 236801 236811	876	281349-350, 780899,
815	250849 250857	878	488605 488607	B-964	308739 308763	B-1076	B 239022 239025	781137.	
815	380130 380133	881	163850 163900	B-965	B 291350 291355	B-1076	B 383871 383916	884	322223.
B-816	232391	881	264198	B-965	B 429205 429406	B-1079	B 127821 127840	925	27120.
B-816	251169 251174	882	528528 528539	B-965	B 491099 491250	B-1080	558843 558892	932	793136.
B-816	427389 427390	884	262048 262052	B-965	B 501751 501792	B-1081	231431 231436	949	634749, 765.
817	94000 94001	884	322224 322225	B-965	705022 705098	B-1083	B 221983 222000	953	328715, 661176-183,
817	581765 582000	886	475600 475630	966	248771 248772	B-1083	B 252839 252853	185-188.	
817	612001 612110	887	450487 450602	966	306314 306398	B-1083	B 539251 539429	967	85721-733.
818	398848 398883	888	509279 509287	967	85720 85746	B-1084	475459 475500	1032	767816-820, 837.
818	404588 404610	889	161331	968	95728 95752	B-1084	612751 612866	1055	230795.
819	1790 1800	889	370987 371060	969	414328 414362	B-1085	B 429992 430038	VOID	
819	396601 396604	890	405356 405380	970	377686 377695	B-1086	737730 737790		
820	145030 145034	891	323129	972	607509 60				

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
B-3-BMQ	4384, 4385, 4746, 5654.	689464, 480, 514, 521, 531, 589, 595.	558-134318, 326.	865-597101.	302-304, 308-310, 312, 315, 317-318, 322-323, 325-326, 329-330.	566-555467-468.	876-282132, 171, 173, 189, 299, 564204, 217.	501-21043-21060.	520-196750.
B-3-BM	30769, 30777, 30795, 31180, 32233.	131-2850, 2989.	567-134145, 151.	905-512251, 260.	521-436389.	569-21900.	917-556066.	523-389908.	610-62828-830, 564659-660.
B-3-BS	8167.	160-709568, 571825.	577-866626.	929-250806, 304550.	786-425887, 889, 903, 919, 923, 925, 926-927, 935-938, 942-943, 951-952, 962-963, 969, 984, 426000, 008-009, 020, 029, 059-061.	584-684795.	933-577355.	814-860671-673.	832-16981-16990.
B-3-BL	26946, 27205, 994, 28355.	164-50313.	592-499071-072, 081-082.	934-85734.	833-27764-766.	601-61745.	934-85734.	852-403125-133.	875-420491.
B-3-BM	32808.	177-10724, 338061, 119.	605-300989, 378304.	953-661031.	884-262043-045.	607-168910.	957-399684.	932-793132-135.	949-207719-720.
B-3-OA	19015-016, 045.	202-489622, 655, 530928, 590256, 699817, 933767.	610-606772.	961-770909, 934.	965-214333.	613-72667.	965-491113, 161, 501780, 705036.	974-283886, 422865.	1020-330801-805.
B-3-OA	19050, 060-063.	205-991900.	618-442313.	965-491113, 161, 501780, 705036.	1029-911441-442.	625-607891.	966-306352.	1079-127803-805, 818.	
B-3-XG	78166.	210-302878.	625-607891.	966-306352.		633-517578.	974-384170, 792610.		
5-596579.		225-391226.	633-517578.	974-384170, 792610.		640-246826.	980-257136, 432487.		
12-183657.		245-178068, 220, 234.	648-235229, 253, 259.	981-277840.		648-235229, 253, 259.	981-277840.		
18-170704, 755, 398295, 630914, 631147, 171, 216, 325.		263-524489.	674-145342.	994-557288.		680-799949.	994-557288.		
26-579062.		269-932152.	680-799949.	996-100764, 770.		684-211839, 292205.	996-100764, 770.		
28-97245, 343, 345.		278-82800.	684-211839, 292205.	1030-185537-540.		689-655600, 606.	1030-185537-540.		
34-874546.		292-627968-970, 628164.	697-851377.	1034-184986.		702-258118, 136.	1034-184986.		
38-926007.		302-261558-560.	724-34723.	1049-550564.		738-654031-032, 050.	1049-550564.		
41-151330.		304-690825-826.	738-654031-032, 050.	1088-486732, 511608.		763-301659, 664, 408508.	1088-486732, 511608.		
43-281428-430, 457, 473.		309-85966, 293721 - 722, 731-732, 746, 675280, 290, 295.	763-301659, 664, 408508.	1094-116804, 824, 827.		770-64315.	1094-116804, 824, 827.		
48-191887, 286256, 258, 362555, 580, 587, 704, 826-827, 674031.		321-415-508.	770-64315.	1128-301501-540.		786-103777.	1128-301501-540.		
50-35964.		326-287079.	786-103777.	1135-270274.		824-76214.	1135-270274.		
52-175719, 340046-047.		340-200764, 245249.	824-76214.			825-48318, 563937.			
60-527548-550.		357-246584, 609, 678, 292868-869, 388570.	825-48318, 563937.			826-572476.			
66-290297, 451532, 534, 661061-063, 077, 127, 273, 287.		362-390662, 672.	826-572476.			828-573345.			
83-332883, 551241, 250, 687868, 946, 988, 688087, 510, 591, 607, 623.		367-403215.	828-573345.			829-531247, 532449.			
86-227505-506.		372-55310, 443763.	829-531247, 532449.			570132, 571366, 987, 572135, 76191 - 76200, 460293, 570504, 551, 571031-032, 162, 572067, 177, 582504.			
98-42346, 362, 42503, 522, 90976-978, 330958, 331312.		375-685169.	570132, 571366, 987, 572135, 76191 - 76200, 460293, 570504, 551, 571031-032, 162, 572067, 177, 582504.			832-17067, 23244, 52199, 218, 52282.			
99-46891-895.		382-603334, 346.	832-17067, 23244, 52199, 218, 52282.			843-85256.			
107-560402.		413-890693.	843-85256.			849-104550, 393035, 044, 053-054.			
124-566987.		415-419407, 429.	849-104550, 393035, 044, 053-054.						
125-557381, 524, 529, 610, 130-114457, 399839.		435-649399, 419.							
		441-584653.							
		444-665742.							
		458-750459.							
		465-492050.							
		492-929140.							
		504-933426.							
		521-436389.							
		554-307119, 132, 134.							

MAKING RURAL ELECTRIFICATION SAFE

(Continued from page 164)

protection of employees and the public is essential to both the moral and financial interests of the cooperative and is a decidedly important factor in the security of the loan advanced by the government.

Because of our widely diversified moral and financial responsibilities, we must of necessity enlist the aid of those agencies best equipped by experience and organization to provide education in first aid training. The American Red Cross has responded generously and beginning at once will undertake to give every REA-financed project employee the full first aid training course. The value of first aid training, as a distinct contribution to safety-mindedness, is well recognized. As rapidly as the Red Cross can get its field forces in step with a program of this scope, every REA project employee will become safety-minded in so far as first aid training can accomplish that result.

Opportunity will be given co-operative organizations to establish emergency highway first aid stations in locations remote from medical and hospital facilities. When truck drivers and helpers have completed the prescribed courses, their trucks may be designated as Red Cross mobile units with appropriate insignia indicating that they are available for emergency service. Safety committees, frequently changed to give all employees ample opportunity, will be appointed on each project. Their duties will be to report and discuss unsafe methods, practices and tendencies and to recommend corrective measures. Bulletin boards in tool and stock rooms will display constant reminders of safe practices by means of instruction cards and posters to be furnished by the National Safety Council and various insurance companies. Demonstrations and training by manufacturers of safety equipment and live line tools will be promoted in projects in direct relation to the necessity for hazardous work.

REA is growing up. The rapid expansion of electric service to farmers presents an opportunity and an obligation for community safety promotion. We want to measure up to that opportunity.

The success of this work depends in large part on the co-operation given by everyone working on REA projects. You will be doing a real service if you will let us know whenever you encounter unsafe practices in REA-financed rural electrification.

AMATEUR CAN TEST HIMSELF

(Continued from page 129)

The photo shows a low-power telegraph transmitter and short wave receiver taken on vacation last year by the writer, to maintain communication with home. The rig is sitting on a dresser in an auto camp. By using a portable antenna that was strung from a water tower to a sign board, with the lead-in brought in through the window, communication was immediately established between Santa Barbara, Calif., and Los Angeles. On top of the receiver is the "ticket." In between the transmitter and receiver is the portable telegraph key.

Later the transmitter and receiver were incorporated into one carrying case and by using a power vibrator (electronic converter) the whole rig could be supplied with 110 volts AC from a six-volt storage battery. With this layout the portable station was entirely independent of the lighting mains and could be set up any place at any time.

Total consumption of power when transmitting and with receiver tube filaments on was 15 amperes direct current from the battery duty (110-ampere-hour) storage battery. The receiver is the very efficient National SW-3.

Left to right in the second photo are: meters, power vibrator, 110-ampere-hour battery and portable station. This transmitter

was described in a back issue of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL.

It is hoped by now that our prospective amateur has progressed enough with sending and receiving code practice to enable him to sit down and make a respectable copy of incoming messages. If he is capable of copying 13 words per minute of five-letter code, there is not the slightest doubt in his being able to pass the code test. With this ninth installment we will close the series on amateur radio and refer the reader to the "Radio Amateurs Handbook," issued by the American Radio Relay League, West Hartford, Conn., for \$1, postpaid in continental U. S. A. Also sold at radio supply stores. It is a valuable book on amateur radio and in it are the necessary rules and regulations, questions on which are asked in the examination. We wish you the best of luck and "73."

UNIONS JOIN RESEARCH LIST

(Continued from page 124)

logical development does this question of man hours economics become an important factor. We have forgotten entirely the other important factor—and many times more important—and that is the development of jobs and new industries.

* * *

"I think the next ten years is going to see a complete renaissance in engineering and scientific development. It is all ahead of us. Every period in time has always had somebody say: 'I don't see what new there is to be done.' Go out and look. Take any book that gives you the history of industry, and tear out half of the book; read up to that, and they will say we have finished. If we can take out the bugaboo of 'your world is finished,' and put instead of that 'the world is begun,' we have a marvelous place to live and a marvelous future ahead of us."

ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

We want the Miami Brothers to give us the answer to this:

Editor:

I am enclosing a clipping from the American Magazine, published under the heading, "It Takes All Kinds."

"S. Self, a Miami, Fla., electrician, has trained his dog, Jerry Hall, to climb up extension ladders and sit on the cross beams of telephone poles while Self works on power line jobs."

If Mr. Self is a Brother, Miami must have a terribly mixed local and I suggest Jerry be given a membership card.

On the other hand, if the gentleman is not a member, the article needs no further explanation.

GORDON E. SCOTT,
L. U. No. 758, Sardis, Miss.

Editor's note: Our records show that neither Self nor Jerry are members.

* * *

Here's another problem, and this time the answer is up to a well-known government agency:

National Labor Relations Board
Dear Sir:

I guess you are the right people to take care of my problem, which involves labor, relations and board. During the depression some of our relations came to live with us and we can't get rid of them. They claim to be looking for work but my opinion is they just ain't inclined to labor. They eat plenty but they don't pay board. So if you will take care of these relations and either find some labor for them or provide them with board, we sure will appreciate it.

Yours truly,
LEM SNODGRASS.

P. S. If you've got this problem on a national scale, the Lord pity you!

* * *

RAILROAD PENSION

(Change it, please!)

The pension bill is fine and grand
For a man well on in years.
But what of the younger hand?
Does it banish all his fears?

Oh, at sixty-five,
If he still should be
Railroading and alive,
He collects, you see!

But with 29 years in
And still under age,
They then begin
To stop his wage;

Because he's unwell,
Can't stand on his feet,
They tell him to get 'till
Out in the street.

And he's abandoned to his fate.
The pension didn't plan
For this worn out, disconsolate
Poor devil of a man.

RAILROAD WORKER.

This New Year's greeting is late, but man!
We can't bear to throw it in the trash can.
Brother Goodman's written so cute and
sporty, it will be just as good in 1940.

A FRIENDLY GREETING

Do you remember way back when—
Say 30 or 40 years,
You never saw your sweetheart's limbs,
But judged her by her ears?
The kids were washed every Saturday night,
Their daddy cut their hair;
Their suits were made from uncle's pants,
And they wore no underwear?
The women padded but did not paint,
Nor smoke, nor drink, nor vote?
The men wore boots and a little stiff hat,
And whiskers like a goat?
Not a soul had appendicitis,
Nor thought of buying glands,
The butcher gave his liver away,
But charged you for his hands.
You never needed a bank account,
Your beer had 6 per cent;
The hired girl got three bucks a week,
And 12 bones paid the rent?
You stood each night when work was o'er
With one foot on the rail;
Your hip supported not a thing
Except your own shirt tail?
You had real friends and trusted them,
You knew they were sincere;
Just as I'm with in my wish to you
For a happy and prosperous New Year.

W. C. GOODMAN,
I. O., Jefferson City, Mo.

* * *

INSOMNIA

You feel so very sleepy,
And go to bed at nine;
You hope that in the morning
You'll get up feeling fine.

You roll, toss and tumble,
You're almost dead for sleep,
Wishing you could forget
Things that are buried deep.

But the devil's little imps,
Dancing upon your head,
Prodding and reminding you of
Things you could've left unsaid.

You think of obligations,
So long and far past due;
And all your other troubles;
It seems they're part of you.

Your imagination
Counting ten thousand sheep,
Only proves to you after all
You cannot go to sleep.

B. J.,
L. U. No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.

* * *

Then there was the teacher who asked little
Johnny to describe an octopus.

The boy looked excessively puzzled, then
said, "Well, I'm not sure, but—it must be—
a cat with eight sides!"

Sure, we knew Brother Peeney's poem
about his struggles during his wife's vacation
would appeal to the feminine element. So,
here, sure enough—

WISE GAL

Howdy, Mr. Peeney, I think your poetry's fine,
I read every verse, read 'em line for line.
You sure do miss your wife, I think,
How come, women, song or drink?

You know we women sometimes agitate,
Make life seem like what it ain't,
But darn it all, when we're away
You feel the world is made of clay.

Before we go you plan for days
About what you'll do in devilish ways;
Then after we're gone and you're set for a
spree,
Heck! the idea's out, 'cause the neighbors
might see.

Of an evening you'll stand on the corner
awhile,
Then walk down the street with a woe-begone
smile;
You can't do a thing that you thought you
would,
And wouldn't do them if you could.

Then the day before we're expected home
You hubbies act like the burning of Rome,
For a clean-up job with much ado
Will have things spick and span—Says You!

Signed:

A WIFE WHO TAKES VACATIONS
and knows the ropes.

* * *

What kind of a welcome is this, Walter?
Sounds like a "Keep out, this means you."

GRAND COULEE DAMSITE

In the Springtime

Away far off in this dry Northwest,
Where the sage brush grows so freely,
I often think of those I know best,
And the words of Horace Greeley.

But Greeley never saw this desert scene,
In the waste lands 'round Grand Coulee;
For hundreds of miles there is nothing green,
Just sand and rock without one tree.

These lines are written just to let you know,
If you dream of the wide open West;
If you come out here you'll spend all your
dough,
And you will wish you did not invest.

So take the advice of an old member,
Who has traveled the states all through;
And always, dear Brother, remember
"Grand Coulee is no place for you!"

The sun is warm, the skies are azure blue,
But it's no place even for cattle;
This damsite town has a wonderful view
But give me Portland or Seattle.

"HENDRICK THE ROAMER,"

L. U. No. B-73.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has always been in favor of substantial cooperation between all units of the American labor movement. We have always labored in this direction. We have contributed in innumerable ways to the accomplishment of this. Our Brotherhood gave the services of its International Secretary to the first conference for peace. We are firmly determined for rational settlement.

D. W. TRACY,
International President.
